CENSUS OF INDIA 2001

SERIES-15 **MANIPUR**

DISTRICT CENSUS HANDBOOK

Part - A & B

THOUBAL DISTRICT

VILLAGE & TOWN DIRECTORY

&

VILLAGE AND TOWNWISE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

लोकाभिमुख
PEOPLE ORIENTED

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Khongjom War Memorial

The War Memorial at Kheba Hills of Khongjom in the district of Thoubal is in remembrance and honour of those who sacrificed their lives against the British in defending the independence of Manipur in 1891. The Manipuris lost the battlefront at Khongjom which was the most decisive and the last Anglo Manipuri War. The princely state of Manipur, thereafter, came under the British rule. Every year on 23rd April, thousands of people of all walks of life come to pay homage to the departed brave souls at the War Memorial.

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Foreword

The District Census Handbook (DCHB) published by Census Organisation since 1951 census is one of the important publications in the context of planning and development at grass-root level. The publication, which is brought out for each district, contains several demographic and socio-economic characteristics village-wise and town-wise of the district alongwith the status of availability of civic amenities infrastructural facilities, etc.

The scope of the DCHB was initially confined to a few Census Tables and Primary Census Abstract (PCA) of each village and town within the district. Thereafter, at successive censuses, its scope and coverage has been enlarged. The DCHB published at the 1961 census provided a descriptive account of the district, administrative statistics, census tables and a village and town directory including PCA. The 1971 census-DCHB series was in three parts: Part-A related to village and town directory, Part-B to village and town PCA and Part-C comprised analytical report, administrative statistics, district census tables and certain analytical tables based on PCA and amenity data in respect of villages. The 1981 census DCHB was in two parts: Part-A contained village and town directory and Part-B the PCA of village and town including the SCs and STs PCA up to tahsil/town levels. New features alongwith restructuring of the formats of village and town directory were added into it. In Village Directory, all amenities except electricity were brought together and if any amenity was not available in the referent village, the distance in broad ranges from the nearest place having such an amenity, was given. Information on new items such as adult literacy centres, primary health sub-centers and community health workers in the village were provided so as to meet the requirements of some of the Revised Minimum Needs Programme. Information on approach to the village was provided for the first time in the Village Directory so as to give the details on number of inaccessible villages in each district. In the Town Directory, a statement (IV-A) on slums was introduced to provide the details on civic and other amenities in the notified slums of Class I and Class II towns.

The 1991 census DCHB, by and large, followed the pattern of presentation of 1981 census, except the format of PCA was restuctured. Nine-fold industrial classification of main workers was given against the four-fold industrial classification presented in the 1981 census. In addition, sex-wise population in 0-6 age group was included in the PCA for the first time with a view to enable the data users to compile more realistic literacy rate as all children below 7 years of age had been treated as illiterate at the time of 1991 census. One of the important innovations in the 1991 census was the Community Development Block (CD Block) level presentation of village directory and PCA data instead of the traditional tahsil/taluk/PS level presentation. It was expected that the presentation of village directory and PCA data at CD block level will help the planners in formulation of micro level development plans, CD block being lowest administrative unit.

The present series of 2001 census DCHBs have been made more informative and exhaustive in terms of coverage and content. The Village Directory has been enlarged in scope by including a number of other facilities like banking, recreational and cultural facilities, newspapers and magazines and most important commodity manufactured in village. Income and expenditure of gram panchayat, wherever possible, has been provided. Apart from these, more details on distance(s) at which basic amenities are available (if not available in the village), are given. This includes educational facilities (namely primary and middle schools and college), medical facilities (viz. Allopathic Hospital, Maternity & Child Welfare Centre and Primary health Centre), drinking water, post & telegraph (post office and phone), communication, bank, credit societies and recreational facilities. In Town Directory, the statement on Slums has been modified and its coverage

enlarged by including details on all slums instead of 'notified slums'. The information is given in case of all statutory towns irrespective of their class, against only Class I and Class II towns in the 1981 and 1991 censuses. The basic amenities available in the villages and towns are analysed in depth with the help of a number crossclassified inset tables and statements. Two other significant additions in the publication are inclusion of 'motif' highlighting significant characteristic of the district and analytical notes as annexures. The analytical notes on (I) fertility and mortality and (II) various measures of fertility and mean age at marriage are prepared based on 1991 Census. Whereas, in the notes relating to (I) percentage distribution of migrants by place of birth/place of last residence, (II) main religions, (III) marital status of population, (IV) age, sex and education, and (V) distribution of spectrum of mother tongue, nature and extent of changes occurred in the district in its basic socio-demographic features during the decade 1991-2001 are analysed. The eight digits permanent location code (PLCN) to all the villages and towns have been assigned keeping in view the future needs.

The village and town level amenity data have been collected, compiled and computerised in prescribed record structure under the supervision of Shri Kh. Dinamani Singh, Director of Census Operations Manipur. Thereafter, efforts have been made to ensure comparability of the information with that of 1991 census data and the information brought out by the respective state governments in their annual reports and statistical handbooks for various years after 1991. The task of planning, designing and coordination of this publication was carried out by Shri R.G. Mitra, former Deputy Registrar General (C&T) and Dr. I.C. Agrawal, Assistant Registrar General of Social Studies Division. Dr. R.P. Singh, former Deputy Registrar General (Map) provided the technical guidance in the preparation of maps. Whereas, Shri Anil Kumar Arora, Deputy Director of Data Processing Division who worked under the overall supervision of Shri Himakar, Addl. Director (EDP) helped in preparation of record structure for computerisation of village and town directory data and the programme for the generation of Village Directory and Town Directory statements including analytical inset tables. The draft District Census Handbook manuscripts received from the Census Directorates have been scrutinised in the Social Studies Division under the guidance of Shri S.L. Jain, Deputy Director and Shri R.K. Mehta, Assistant Director. I am thankful to all of them and others who have contributed to make this publication possible.

D.K.Sikri
Registrar General &
Census Commissioner, India

New Delhi
Dated:17.10.2006

Preface

The common perception is that population Census is simply a head count of the people of the country. But it is much more than that. It is the total process of collecting, compiling, analyzing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic and social data at a specific time of all the people of the country. So it is the snapshot of the country's population and housing at a given point of time.

The Millennium Census moment was 00.00 hour of 1st March 2001, the referral time at which the snapshot of the population of the country was taken. This was a departure from the earlier Census tradition, as until the 1991 Census (except 1971), the Sunrise of 1st March of the relevant Census year was the Census moment. The enumeration of the houseless population was carried out on the night of 28th February, 2001.

In its history, population Census was conducted non-synchronously during 1865-1872. However, the first synchronous Census in India was held in 1881. Since then Censuses were taken every ten years.A series of publications were brought out from the results of Censuses. For Manipur State, publication of District Census Handbook is one such important series which was brought out from 1951 Census and it continues till 2001. In 2001 Census, District Census Handbooks have been made more informative and exhaustive in its coverage and content. The basic amenities available in the villages and towns have been analysed with the inset tables and statements. It contains Village Directory and Town Directory and Primary Census Abstract of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and on the aspect of demographic characteristics fertility, mortality, marital status, age, sex and education and mother tongue as annexures.

The data collected through Census are used for administration, planning, policy making and evaluation of various programmes by the government, NGOs, research scholars/academicians and commercial/business enterprises.

The District Census Handbook of Manipur is the outcome of a joint venture of the Government of Manipur and the Census Organisation, Govt. of India, Ministry of Home Affairs. In preparing this volume we got wholehearted co-operation from the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, District Authorities, and Department of Information and Public Relations of the Manipur Government, and technical guidance and advice from the various divisions in the office of the Registrar General, India.

I am extremely grateful to Shri D.K.Sikri, Registrar General, India and Census commissioner, India for this guidance and inspiration in bringing out this publication.I am equally grateful to Shri Jayanta Kumar Banthia, former Registrar General, India and Census Commissioner for his constant guidance and advice in the initial stage. I am thankful also to Shri R.G.Mitra, former Deputy Registrar General (C&T) for planning and designing and co-ordination of this publication, Shri Dr. I.C.Agarwal, Assistant Registrar General, and Shri S.L.Jain, Deputy Director, Social Studies Division, for finalising data and analytical notes, Shri Dr. R.P.Singh, Deputy Registrar General, Map Division for providing technical guidance in preparation of maps, Smt. Suman Prashar, Joint Director (for getting printed of the volume), Shri Himakar, Additional Director and Shri Anil Kumar Arora, Deputy Director, Data Processing Division, for record structure and data computerisation.

I would like to place on record my heartful thanks to Shri Kh.Dinamani Singh, I.A.S. former Director (since repatriated) assisted by Shri S.Birendra Singh, (since posted as Deputy Director, DCO,Nagaland) who played vital role at various stages of Census and the overall supervision of collection and compilation work for this volume. My thanks are also to all the concerned officers and officials Shri U.C.Lal, S.I.Grade I, Shri

Dr.Manimohon Meetei ,Geographer, Shri R.K.Manisana, S.I.Grade II, Shri I.Jugin, S.I.Grade II and Shri O.Jugindro Singh, Printing Inspector, for their painstaking labour and constant involvement while bringing out this publication. Their names are given separately in the column of acknowledgement

Last but not the least, I would be failing in my duty, if I miss all those who provided necessary help and support towards bringing out this publication, and I thank them a lot.

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District Highlight - 2001 Census

The district of Thoubal is a valley district, which occupies the bigger portion of the south-eastern half of the Manipur valley. The district has an area of 514 sq.km. as per record of the Surveyor General of India. Although the district is a part of the valley, the area of the district is not entirely plain. There are many rivers flowing, big and small lakes dotting on its surface of the district. In fact all important lakes, except Loktak lake, are in this district.

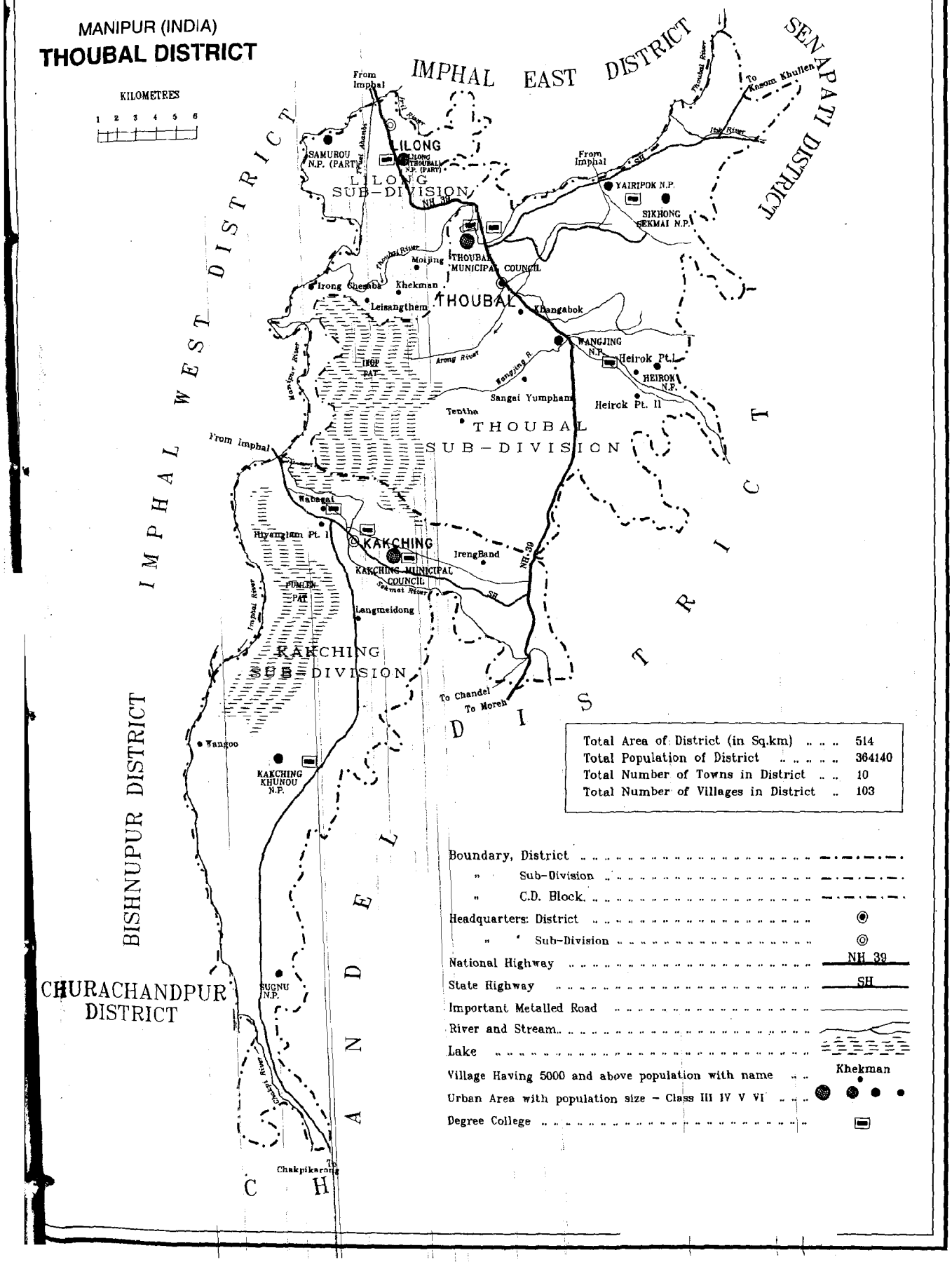
In the district, there are 103 villages, of which 90 are inhabited and 13 unihabited, and 10 towns. The total population of the district is 364,140 of which 182,250 being males and 181,890 being females. Of the total population, 232,868 (64.0%) are in rural area and 131,272 (36.0%) in urban area. The growth of population is 23.9 per cent during 1991-2001.

With regard to area and population size, the density of population is 708 persons per sq.km. as against 103 persons per sq.km. of the state average. It may be stated that the district occupies the 3rd position in population and 8th in area. The sex ratio of the district is 998 females per 1000 males which shows almost balancing proportion between the male and female population. But it can be seen that the female population is more than the male population in urban showing the sex ratio as 1003 females per 1000 males as against the rural sex ratio of 995 females per 1000 males.

In Thoubal district, there are 202,102 total literates or 66.4 per cent. Of these total literates, 122,1092 or 80.4 per cent are male and 79,993 or 52.5 per cent are female literates. This shows that the male literates are more than the female literates.

In 2001 Census, the district recorded a sizeable Scheduled Caste Population as 33,969 or 9.3 per cent of the total population, which is higher than the state average of 2.8 per cent. While the Scheduled Tribe population is 4,274 as distributed in a small number which constitutes only 1.2 per cent as against the state average of 34.2 per cent.

In the district, 177,343 total workers (48.7%) are recorded. The term total workers comprises main and marginal workers. The main workers share 30.6 per cent and the marginal workers 18.1 per cent of the total workers. Further, in the category of main workers, the district recorded 37.7 per cent of cultivators as highest, 20.8 per cent of agricultural labourers, 11.4 per cent of workers in household industry as smallest and 30.2 per cent of other workers.


MANIPUR (INDIA)
THOUBAL DISTRICT
KILOMETRES
1 2 3 4 5 6
IMPHAL EAST DISTRICT
SENAPATI DISTRICT
IMPHAL WEST DISTRICT
BISHNUPUR DISTRICT
CHURACHANDPUR DISTRICT
CHANDEL DISTRICT
From Imphal
To Kasom Khullen
LILONG
SAMUROU N.P. (PART)
LILONG SUB-DIVISION
NH 39
SH
From Imphal
YAIRIPOK N.P.
SIKHONG SEKMAI N.P.
Moijing
THOUBAL MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
Irong Chesaba
Khekman
Leisangthem
THOUBAL
Khangabok
WANGJING N.P.
Heirok Pt. I
HEIROK N.P.
Arong River
Sangai Yumpham
Heirok Pt. II
Tentha
THOUBAL SUB-DIVISION
From Imphal
Wangjing River
Nagagal
Hiyamlam Pt. I
KAKCHING
IrengBand
KAKCHING MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
Sekmai River
Langmeidong
KAKCHING SUB-DIVISION
To Chandel
To Moreh
Wangoo
KAKCHING KHUNOU N.P.
SUGNU N.P.
Chakpikarong
Total Area of District (in Sq.km) 514
Total Population of District 364140
Total Number of Towns in District 10
Total Number of Villages in District .. 103
Boundary, District
" Sub-Division
" C.D. Block
Headquarters: District
" Sub-Division
National Highway NH 39
State Highway SH
Important Metalled Road
River and Stream
Lake
Village Having 5000 and above population with name Khekman
Urban Area with population size – Class III IV V VI
Degree College

Important Statistics 2001

			STATE		DISTRICT	
NUMBER OF VILLAGES		Total	2,391		103	
		Inhabited	2,315		90	
		Uninhabited	76		13	
NUMBER OF TOWNS		Statutory Towns	28		9	
		Census Towns	5		-	
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS		Normal	372,800		67,504	
		Institutional	1740		154	
		Houseless	555		23	
POPULATION*	Total	Persons	2,293,896		364,140	
		Males	1,161,952		182,250	
		Females	1,131,944		181,890	
	Rural	Persons	1,717,928		232,868	
		Males	875,271		116,735	
		Females	842,657		116,133	
	Urban	Persons	575,968		131,272	
		Males	286,681		65,515	
		Females	289,287		65,757	
PERCENTAGE URBAN POPULATION*			25.1		36.0	
			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
DECADAL POPULATION*		Persons	456,747	24.9	70,182	23.9
GROWTH 1991-2001		Males	223,593	23.8	33,818	22.8
		Females	233,154	25.9	36,364	25.0
AREA (in sq. km.)			22,327		514	
DENSITY OF POPULATION* (persons per square kilometre)			103		708	
SEX RATIO* (number of females per 1000 males)		Total	974		998	
		Rural	963		995	
		Urban	1,009		1004	
			Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
LITERATES		Persons	1,310,534	70.5	202,102	66.4
		Males	753,466	80.3	122,109	80.4
		Females	557,068	60.5	799,93	52.5
SCHEDULED CASTE POPULATION		Persons	60,037	2.8	33,969	9.3
		Males	29,934	2.7	16,640	9.1
		Females	30,103	2.8	17,329	9.5
SCHEDULED TRIBE POPULATION		Persons	741,141	34.2	4,274	1.2
		Males	374,319	34.2	2,200	1.2
		Females	366,822	34.2	2,074	1.1

** Demographic profile of the State includes estimated population of Paomata, Purul and Mao-Maram sub-divisions of Senapati district from Population Total to Sex Ratio whereas from literates & onward it excludes their figures.*

		STATE		DISTRICT	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
WORKERS AND NON- WORKERS					
TOTAL WORKERS (MAIN & MARGINAL)	Persons	945,213	43.6	177,343	48.7
	Males	527,216	48.1	93,011	51.0
	Females	417,997	39.0	84,332	46.4
(I) MAIN WORKERS	Persons	659,364	30.4	111,486	30.6
	Males	430,227	39.2	72,785	39.9
	Females	229,137	21.4	38,701	21.3
(II) MARGINAL WORKERS	Persons	285,849	13.2	65,857	18.1
	Males	96,989	8.9	20,226	11.1
	Females	188,860	17.6	45,631	25.1
(III) NON-WORKERS	Persons	1,221,575	56.4	186,797	51.3
	Males	568,418	51.9	89,239	49.0
	Females	653,157	61.0	97,558	53.6
CATEGORY OF WORKERS (MAIN & MARGINAL)					
(I) CULTIVATORS	Persons	379,705	40.2	66,854	37.7
	Males	214,282	40.6	38,854	41.8
	Females	165,423	39.6	28,000	33.2
(II) AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS	Persons	113,630	12.0	36,812	20.8
	Males	49,928	9.5	15,667	16.8
	Females	63,702	15.2	21,145	25.1
(III) WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY	Persons	96,920	10.3	20,193	11.4
	Males	20,547	3.9	3,744	4.0
	Females	76,373	18.3	16,449	19.5
(IV) OTHER WORKERS	Persons	354,958	37.5	53,484	30.2
	Males	242,459	46.0	34746	37.4
	Females	112,499	26.9	18,738	22.2

Definition of Census Town :

All places which satisfy or are expected to satisfy the following criteria are treated as Census Towns :

i) A minimum population of 5,000;

ii) At least 75 per cent of the male working population engaged in non agricultural pursuits, and

iii) A density of population of at least 400 per square kilometre (1,000 per square mile).

RANKING OF THE SUB-DIVISIONS

Thoubal District : 05

Sl. No.	In Terms of Items	Lilong		Thoubal		Kakching	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Total Population	72,651	3rd	172,635	1st	118,854	2nd
2	Total area (in sq. kms.)	63	3rd	261	1st	190	2nd
3	Density of population per sq.km.	1,153	1st	661	2nd	626	3rd
4	Sex Ratio	992	3rd	997	2nd	1,003	1st
5	Proportion of Urban distribution	33	3rd	38	1st	36	2nd
6	Proportion of Scheduled Castes	0	3rd	492	2nd	33,477	1st
7	Proportion of Scheduled Tribes	516	2nd	1,169	3rd	2,589	1st
8	Proportion of Literates	65	3rd	67	1st	67	2nd
9	Work participation rate (Main + Marginal Workers)	40	3rd	47	2nd	56	1st
10	Percentage of villages having Primary School	100	1st	98	2nd	96	3rd
11	Percentage of villages having Primary Health Sub-Centre	29	2nd	24	3rd	37	1st
12	Percentage of villages having Well	0	3rd	11	1st	4	2nd
13	Percentage of villages having Post Office	47	2nd	22	3rd	48	1st
14	Percentage of villages having Bus facility	88	1st	78	3rd	81	2nd
15	Percentage of villages having approach by Pucca Road	88	2nd	91	1st	81	3rd
16	Percentage of villages having Electricity for domestic purpose	94	1st	93	2nd	93	3rd
17	Percentage of villages having Forest	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Percentage of villages having Irrigated Area	-	-	-	-	-	-

STATEMENTS 1-9

STATEMENT – 1

Name of the headquarters of District / Sub-division and their Rural-Urban status and distance from District headquarters, 2001

Sl.No.	Name of District/Sub-Div.	Name of District/Sub-Div.Headquarter	Whether Urban/Rural	Distance from Sub-division headquarters to District headquarters by Road(in Kms)
1	2	3	4	5
	Thoubal District	Thoubal MCL	Urban	0 kms
1	Lilong Sub-division	Thoubal MCL	Urban	12 kms
2	Thoubal Sub-Division	Thoubal MCL	Urbam	0 kms
3	Kakching Sub-Division	Kakching MCL	Urban	23 kms

Statement 1 shows the name of headquarters of district and sub-divisions and their residential status and distance from district headquarters in 2001 Census. Thoubal is the headquarters of the district and that of the Thoubal and Lilong sub-divisions lies towards north. Out of the two remaining sub-divisions, Kakching is lying to the south at 23 kms away from Thoubal District headquarters while for Lilong the distance is only 12 kms towards north of the same headquarters.

STATEMENT – 2

Name of the Headquarters of District/C.D. Block and their Rural Urban Status and distance from District Headquaters, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of District/C.D Block	Name of District/C.D Block headquarters	Whether Urban/Rural	Distance from C.D. Block headquarters to District headquarters by road (in Kms)
1	2	3	4	5
	Thoubal District	Thoubal MCL	Urban	0 kms
1	Thoubal C.D.Block	Thoubal MCL	Urban	0 kms
2	Kakching C.D.Block	Kakching MCL	Urban	23 kms

Statement 2 provides headquarters of district and C.D.Blocks with their residential status and distance from district headquarters. Apparently Thoubal Municipal Council (MCL) is the headquarters of Thoubal district and Thoubal C.D.Block while the headquarters of Kakching C.D.Block lies at 23 kms away from district headquarters by road.

STATEMENT-3

POPULATION OF THE DISTRICT AT EACH CENSUS FROM 1901 TO 2001

District	Total Rural/Urban	Census year	Persons	Males	Females	Decadal Population variation	
						Absolute	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
THOUBAL	TOTAL	1951	99,631	49,235	50,396	-	-
		1961	135,462	67,258	68,204	35,831	35.96
		1971	182,500	91,788	90,712	47,038	34.72
		1981	232,675	116,684	115,991	50,175	27.49
		1991	293,958	148,432	145,526	61,283	26.34
		2001	364,140	182,250	181,890	70,182	23.87
	RURAL	1951	99,631	49,235	50,396	-	-
		1961	135,462	67,258	68,204	35,831	35.96
		1971	168,207	84,684	83,523	32,745	24.17
		1981	159,149	79,906	79,243	9,058	5.38
		1991	186,504	94,524	91,980	27,355	17.18
		2001	232,868	116,735	116,133	46,364	24.86
	URBAN	1951	-	-	-	-	-
		1961	-	-	-	-	-
		1971	14,293	7,104	7,189	-	-
		1981	73,526	36,778	36,748	59,233	414.42
		1991	107,454	53,908	53,546	33,928	46.14
		2001	131,272	65,515	65,757	23,818	22.17

Note:- Population figures for the district could not be shown from 1901-1941.

STATEMENT-4

AREA, NUMBER OF VILLAGES/ TOWNS AND POPULATION IN DISTRICT AND SUB-DIVISION 2001

Sl. No.	District / Sub-Div. / UA / Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Area in square kilometers	Population per square kilometer	Number of villages		Number of statutory towns	Number of census towns	Number of households	Population		
					Inhabited	Uninhabited				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Thoubal district	Total	514	708	90	13	10	0	67,681	364,140	182,250	181,890
		Rural	482.6	482	90	13	0	0	43,544	232,868	116,735	116,133
		Urban	31.5	4167	0	0	10	0	24,137	131,272	65,515	65,757
2	Lilong Sub-Division	Total	63	1153	17	0	2	0	11,912	72,651	36,473	36,178
		Rural	60.9	803	17	0	0	0	8,200	48,904	24,519	24,385
		Urban	2.1	11308	0	0	2	0	3,712	23,747	11,954	11,793
3	Samurou (NP) (Part)	Urban	0.9	5608	0	0	1	0	778	5,048	2,530	2,518
4	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	Urban	1.2	15582	0	0	1	0	2,934	18,699	9,424	9,275
5	Thoubal Sub-Division	Total	261	661	46	3	5	0	32,521	172,635	86,435	86,200
		Rural	243.8	441	46	3	0	0	20,451	107,660	53,890	53,770
		Urban	17.2	3777	0	0	5	0	12,070	64,975	32,545	32,430
6	Thoubal (M Cl)	Urban	2.8	1470	0	0	1	0	7,497	41,174	20,747	20,427
7	Yairipok (NP)	Urban	8	1032	0	0	1	0	1,463	8,261	4,180	4,081
8	Sikhong Sekmai (NP)	Urban	2.3	2660	0	0	1	0	1,231	6,120	3,021	3,099
9	Wangjing (NP)	Urban	2.5	2788	0	0	1	0	1,390	6,970	3,389	3,581
10	Heirok (NP)	Urban	1.6	1531	0	0	1	0	489	2,450	1,208	1,242
11	Kakching Sub-Div.	Total	190	625	27	10	3	0	23,248	118,854	59,342	59,512
		Rural	177.9	428	27	10	0	0	14,893	76,304	38,326	37,978
		Urban	12.2	3487	0	0	3	0	8,355	42,550	21,016	21,534
12	Kakching (M Cl)	Urban	7	4103	0	0	1	0	5,778	28,724	14,156	14,568
13	Kakching Khunou (NP)	Urban	2.5	3727	0	0	1	0	1,796	9,318	4,602	4,716
14	Sugnu (NP)	Urban	2.6	1733	0	0	1	0	781	4,508	2,258	2,250

Statement 4 indicates that there are altogether 90 inhabited and 13 uninhabited villages in the district. The district has 10 statutory towns. Thoubal sub-division has the highest concentration of inhabited villages followed by Kakching and Lilong sub-divisions. The highest uninhabited villages are under Kakching sub-division followed by Thoubal sub-division. The district has no census town (Town declared by the Directorate of Census Operations). In terms of households and population the highest distribution is shown in Thoubal sub-division, followed by Kakching sub-division,while Lilong has the lowest in these respects.

STATEMENT-5

C. D. BLOCK WISE NUMBER OF VILLAGES AND RURAL POPULATION, 2001

Serial number	Name of C.D. block	Number of villages		Rural population		
		Total	Inhabited	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Thoubal C.D.Block	66	63	156,564	78,409	78,155
2	Kakching C.D.Block.	37	27	76,304	38,326	37,978
	District Totals :	103	90	232,868	116,735	116,133

Statement 5 shows the C.D.Blockwise number of villages and rural population thereof. It is evident from the above statement that Thoubal C.D.Block is not only bigger C.D.Block but it possesses more than double population than Kakching C.D.Block.

STATEMENT-6

POPULATION OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS (INCLUDING CONSTITUENT UNITS) / TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name of UA/Town	Urban status	Name of Sub-div. where town is located	Population		
				Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Samurou (Part)	Nagar Panchayat	Lilong Sub-Division	5,048	2,530	2,518
2	Lilong (Thoubal) (Part)	Nagar Panchayat	Lilong Sub-Division	18,699	9,424	9,275
3	Thoubal	Municipal Council	Thoubal Sub-Division	41,174	20,747	20,427
4	Yairipok	Nagar Panchayat	Thoubal Sub-Division	8,261	4,180	4,081
5	Sikhong Sekmai	Nagar Panchayat	Thoubal Sub-Division	6,120	3,021	3,099
6	Wangjing	Nagar Panchayat	Thoubal Sub-Division	6,970	3,389	3,581
7	Heirok	Nagar Panchayat	Thoubal Sub-Division	2,450	1,208	1,242
8	Kakching	Municipal Council	Kakching Sub-Division	28,724	14,156	14,568
9	Kakching Khunou	Nagar Panchayat	Kakching Sub-Division	9,318	4,602	4,716
10	Sugnu	Nagar Panchayat	Kakching Sub-Division	4,508	2,258	2,250
	District (Urban) total:			131,272	65,515	65,757

The developing nations are witnessing very high propensity of urbanisation. Urbanisation is synonymous with development as urban centres are hubs of activities. From the statement above it is observed that in the district there is no urban agglomeration but all 10 towns are statutory towns either fully or partly included in the district .Among the towns Thoubal MCl is the biggest one followed by Kakching MCl and Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) part . In the 5 (five) towns of Shikhong Sekhmai,Wangjing, Heirok,Kakching and Kakching Khunou the female population exceeds the male population.

STATEMENT-7

VILLAGES WITH POPULATION OF 5,000 AND ABOVE AT C.D. BLOCK LEVEL AS PER 2001 CENSUS AND AMENITIES AVAILABLE

Serial number	Name of C.D. block	Name of village	Location code number	Population	Whether it is Sub-Division headquarters	Whether it is C.D. block headquarters
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Thoubal C.D.Block	Irong Chesaba	00139400	5,436	No	No
2	Thoubal C.D.Block	Leisangthem	00139700	5,478	No	No
3	Thoubal C.D.Block	Khekman	00140000	5,820	No	No
4	Thoubal C.D.Block	Moijing	00140100	6,241	No	No
5	Thoubal C.D.Block	Khangabok	00141500	14,667	No	No
6	Thoubal C.D.Block	Sangaiyumpham	00141700	11,063	No	No
7	Thoubal C.D.Block	Tentha	00141800	6,704	No	No
8	Thoubal C.D.Block	Heirok Part I	00145200	7,734	No	No
9	Thoubal C.D.Block	Heirok Part I I	00145300	5,163	No	No
10	Kakching C.D.Block.	Irengband	00145900	8,437	No	No
11	Kakching C.D.Block.	Wabagai	00146300	6,739	No	No
12	Kakching C.D.Block.	Hiyanglam	00146500	7,333	No	No
13	Kakching C.D.Block.	Langmeidong	00147000	5,152	No	No
14	Kakching C.D.Block.	Pallel	00147100	5,415	No	No
15	Kakching C.D.Block.	Wangoo	00148600	5,326	No	No

Serial number	Name of C.D. block	Name of village	Amenities available							
			Educational		Medical		Drinking Water	Commu-nication	Banking	
			Senior Secondary School	College	Primary Health Centre	Primary Health Sub-centre	Tap water	Railway station	Commercial Bank	Co-operative Bank
1	2	3	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Thoubal C.D.Block	1.Irong Chesaba	-	-	-	1	Yes	No	-	-
		2.Leisangthem	-	-	1	-	"	"	-	-
		3.Khekman	-	-	-	1	"	"	-	-
		4.Moijing	-	-	-	-	No	"	-	-
		5.Khangabok	-	-	-	1	"	"	-	-
		6.Sangaiyumpham	-	-	-	1	Yes	"	-	-
		7.Tentha	-	-	-	1	"	"	-	-
		8.Heirok Part I	-	-	-	-	"	"	-	-
		9.Heirok Part I I	-	-	1	-	"	"	-	-
2	Kakching C.D.Block.	1.Irengband	-	-	-	-	No	"	-	-
		2.Wabagai	1	1	-	1	Yes	"	-	-
		3.Hiyanglam	-	-	1	-	"	"	-	-
		4.Langmeidong	1	-	-	1	No	"	-	-
		5.Pallel	-	-	1	-	"	"	1	-
		6.Wangoo	-	-	1	-	"	"	-	-

Big villages have potentialities to grow into urban centres. They are in phase of transition from rural to urban. It is, thus, very interesting to know the nature of amenities available in such large size villages. Statement 7 gives the glimpse of amenities available in villages with 5,000 and above population at C.D.Block level as per 2001 Census. For the district only 15 villages with 5,000 and above population have been identified. There is no village connected with Railway Station, being headquarters of comercial bank and possessing co-operative bank. Only Wabagai village under Kakching C.D.Block has one senior secondary school and one college. 6 villages are without safe drinking water. Moijing, Heirok Part I and Irengband have neither PHC (Primary Health Centre) nor PHSC (Primary Health Sub- Centre). Other 12 villages have either PHCs or PHSCs.

STATEMENT-8

STATUTORY TOWNS WITH POPULATION LESS THAN 5000 AS PER 2001 CENSUS AND AMENITIES AVAILABLE

Sl. No.	Name of Town	Location code number	Popu-lation	Whether it is Sub-Div. head-quarters	Whether it is C.D. block head-quarters	Amenities available						
						Educational		Medical		Improved drinking water	Commu-nication	Ban-king
						Senior Secondary School	College	Hos-pital	Health Centre	Tap water	Railway station	Bank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Heirok	40507000	2,450	0	0	Thoubal (11)	0	0	4	No	No	1
2	Sugnu	40510000	4,508	0	0	NA	0	0	6	No	No	0

Statement 8 depicts amenities available in statutory towns with population less than 5,000 as per 2001 Census. Out of 10 statutory towns there are only 2 such towns of Heirok and Sugnu Nagar Panchayat. They do not enjoy the facilities of College, Hospital, Improved drinking water supplied by taps and railway station facilities (which is only available at Jiribam sub-division included in Imphal East District). Heirok Nagar Panchayat enjoys only banking facilities. There are health centres at both Heirok and Sugnu Nagar Panchayat.

STATEMENT -9

HOUSELESS AND INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION OF SUB-DIVISION, RURAL AND URBAN, 2001

Sl. No.	District / Sub-Division / Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Houseless population				Institutional population			
			Number of households	Persons	Males	Females	Number of households	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Thoubal district	Total	23	102	51	51	154	2,143	1,725	418
		Rural	17	73	36	37	86	838	639	199
		Urban	6	29	15	14	68	1,305	1,086	219
2	Lilong Sub-Division	Total	6	29	14	15	12	97	50	47
		Rural	4	19	9	10	6	50	27	23
		Urban	2	10	5	5	6	47	23	24
3	Samurou (NP) (Part)	Urban	1	9	4	5	3	23	11	12
4	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	Urban	1	1	1	-	3	24	12	12
5	Thoubal Sub-Division	Total	12	46	22	24	78	1,317	1,051	266
		Rural	10	37	17	20	25	216	120	96
		Urban	2	9	5	4	53	1,101	931	170
6	Thoubal (M Cl)	Urban	1	4	2	2	53	1,101	931	170
7	Yairipok (NP)	Urban	1	5	3	2	-	-	-	-
8	Sikhong Sekmai (NP)	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Wangjing (NP)	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Heirok (NP)	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Kakching Sub-Div.	Total	5	27	15	12	64	729	624	105
		Rural	3	17	10	7	55	572	492	80
		Urban	2	10	5	5	9	157	132	25
12	Kakching (M Cl)	Urban	2	10	5	5	6	139	124	15
13	Kakching Khunou (NP)	Urban	-	-	-	-	3	18	8	10
14	Sugnu (NP)	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The statement 9 shows distribution of Houseless and Institutional Population by residence at sub-divisional level. Thoubal sub-division has the highest distribution of 46 houseless population (pertaining to 12 households) followed by Lilong with 29 (pertaining to 6 households) and then by Kakching with 27 (pertaining to 5 households) respectively. There are 37 houseless population in rural and 9 in urban for Thoubal, 19 in rural and 10 in urban for Lilong and 17 and 10 in rural and urban respectively for Kakching sub-division. In respect of Institutional population again Thoubal sub-division has recorded highest population of 1,317 which is followed by Kakching with 729, and Lilong with only 97 as lowest. In Thoubal there are 216 Institutional population in rural and 1,101 in urban, while Kakching has shown 572 in rural and 157 in urban areas.

ANALYTICAL NOTE

Analytical Note

History and Scope of District Census Handbook

The District Census Handbook is the only publication that incorporates the data down to village level for rural areas and to Ward level for urban areas. Village/and Town Directory section consisting of the data on amenities available in towns and villages and Primary Census Abstract section consisting of the other demographic details.

The District Census Handbook was introduced for the first time in the 1951 Census. Until then, Census reports furnished data mostly up to the district/sub-division/town level. The idea behind the publication of District Census Handbook in 1951 for each district was to present valuable villagewise information collected for the time in that Census concerning the social and economic life of the people. In case of Manipur, only one State District Census Handbook was published, since the state was a single district territory till the period of 1961 Census. The Primary Census Abstract data were presented upto the village and Town level.

The content of the Handbook showed a number of changes in 1961 Census. While the Village Directory of 1961 Census was prepared in the same fashion as the Primary Census Abstract of 1951, a number of improvements were made by presentation of the population figures relating to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, classification of workers into 9 industrial categories and addition of certain data on essential amenities. In 1961, maps and alphabetical list of villages for each sub-division were added in the District Census Handbooks. The District Census Handbook was divided into three parts, viz., Part I dealing with the general description of the district, Part-II dealing with the census tables and official statistics and Part – III dealing with the Village Directory.

In the 1971 Census, further improvements were made in the contents of the District Census Handbook. The Census data part was delinked from the non-Census data part in the publication. The 1971 District Census Handbook was divided into three parts as follows:

Part-A–Village and Town Directory

Part-B–Village and Town wise Primary Census Abstract; and

Part-C–Analytical Report and Administration Statements and District Census Tables.

Of these, Part A and B were combined and published as one volume while Part C was published as another volume. The Town Directory of Part A contained information on status, growth, history, physical aspects, civic and other amenities, etc. in respect of each town within the district while the Village Directory gave data on amenities and land use for each village within the sub-division. Part B gave the Primary Census Abstract of all the villages and towns within each sub-division.

The contents of the District Census Handbook of 1981 were, by and large, similar to those adopted for the 1971 Census. However, to avoid delay in publication, the second volume of the 1971 Census Handbook was dropped and the District Census Handbooks were brought out in two parts, Part-A containing Village/Town Directory and Part-B containing Town/Village wise Primary Census Abstract. In smaller districts these parts were combined in one volume but in bigger districts the Handbooks were published in two volumes, one for Part-A and another for Part-B. A major change was that in the Primary Census Abstract of 1981 the main workers were classified into four broad categories only against the traditional nine categories of the past censuses. However, data on marginal workers in the Primary Census Abstract and separate Primary Census Abstracts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were additional features of 1981.

The District Census Handbook of 1991 was also brought out almost in the same fashion as that of 1981

in two parts, namely, Part-A-Village and Town Directory and Part-B-Village and Town Primary Census Abstract. As far as possible both Part A and Part B were included in the same volume as the data given therein are closely interrelated. However, in respect of some bigger districts of a few major states it was not possible to bring out the two parts together, in such cases separate volumes were brought out for each part.. The additional data on marginal workers of 1981 was also retained in 1991. A major departure in 1991 Census was, however, the presentation of data at Community/Tribal Development Block level instead of at sub-divisional level. Another significant improvement was the presentation of civic and other amenities data available in notified or recognised slums of Class I and II towns.

In 2001 a number of improvements in the presentation of data in the District Census Handbook of each district in a state has been made. The contents of the Village Directory have been expanded considerably. Village Directory now provides additional information about amenities regarding number of banks, number of agricultural credit societies, number of non-agricultural credit societies, number of co-operative societies and number of recreational and cultural facilities such as cinema/ video hall, sports club and stadium/auditorium. Information on whether newspaper/magazine is received in the village regularly is also an additional item provided in the Village Directory for the first time. Income and expenditure of local bodies and names of most important commodities manufactured in the village are other information furnished in the Village Directory.

Census concepts regarding building, census house, household, rural areas, urban areas, urban agglomeration, mother tongue, literate, worker (main and marginal), non-worker, work participation rate, sex ratio, density, etc. have also been provided in the District Handbooks of 2001 Census. Besides, these census concepts on non-census items such as educational institutions, safe drinking water, system of sewerage, types of latrines, method of disposal of night soil, civic status of town, etc. are also provided in the District Census Handbook.

Important highlights observed in 1991 Census on certain aspects of the social and demographic characteristics of the population of the district are also included in district census handbook of 2001 Census as an innovation. These include brief notes on fertility, mortality and migration statistics, measures of fertility and mean age at marriage. Other 1991 Census items discussed are distribution of migrants by place of birth/place of last residence, brief accounts of main religions found in the district, marital status of population, age, sex and education and distribution of different mother tongues returned in the district in 1991 Census. A significant improvement in 2001 is the introduction of a permanent location code system for each village in the state and the district. The permanent location code system will make comparison of the village level census data easier over a period of time.

Brief History of the District

The district of Thoubal, which occupies the bigger portion of the eastern half of Manipur Valley, takes the shape of an irregular and elongated triangle with its base facing north. It is bounded on the north by Imphal East district, on the east by Senapati and Chandel districts, on the south by Chandel district and on the west by the districts of Imphal West and Bishnupur. The district has an area of 514 sq.kms. as supplied by the Surveyor General of India. Its average elevation is not very much different from the rest of the Manipur Valley, which is about 790 metres on an average above the mean sea level. Although the district is a part of the valley, the area of the district is not entirely plain. Many rivers flow through the district and many lakes dot its surface, some of which are closely inter-twined with many folk tales and stories, of which mention may be made of the fishing and other episodes of the love story of the legendary Khamba-Thoibi. In fact, all-important lakes of Manipur, with the exception of Loktak, are in this district. The State of Manipur used to supplement its meagre resources from the annual lease of the lakes in the past.

Although little is known about its ancient history, the district has, in recent past, seen many bloody and disgraceful battles. Through the district runs an international road that leads to Myanmar (Burma) via Moreh and Tamu and this road is, in the days before the independence of India, the route of many military, expeditions and counter-expeditions by the forces of Manipur and Burma and, later on, by that of the

British government. It is in this district, on the bank of Khongjom river, that the last battle of the independence of Manipur was fought on 23rd April 1891 by a few and ill-equipped soldiers of Manipur against the might of the British empire . It is not just an irony of fate that Major Paona Brajabashi and others would meet their last days in this battle. The battle symbolizes the honourable deed of an extreme sacrifice for his motherland, knowing fully well that the fight would mean sure defeat.

Among the natural calamities that had occurred in the past, mention may be made of the serious cholera epidemics of 1931, which took a heavy toll of the district population. Although the epidemic was widely spread throughout the Manipur valley it was felt heavier in the district.

The district came into existence in May, 1983 through a notification of the Government of Manipur, (Secretariate:Revenue Department Order No. 6/1/73-R(Pt.VII) dated May24,1983), (Manipur Extraordinary Gazette No. 76 of the same date) under the Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act, 1960. By the said notification, Thoubal sub-division of the erstwhile Manipur Central district (now Imphal district) with all its administrative units was transferred to form a new district under the name of Thoubal with its headquarters at Thoubal. Later, in November 1983 Thoubal was bifurcated into Thoubal and Kakching sub-divisions. Kakching sub-division again comprises Kakching and Waikhong Circles with their all existing villages (Manipur Gazette Extraordinary No.343 dated November, 25,1983), the headquarters of Kakching sub-division being at Kakching. Yet a new sub-division namely, Lilong sub-division came into existence vide Govt. Gazette No. 104 dated 17.6.1997 this bringing total number of sub-divisions to three.

The district has two community development blocks one each at Thoubal and Kakching sub-division. It has 9 main towns namely, Lilong Pt. in Thoubal, Yairipok, Sikhong Sekmai, Wangjing, Heirok, Kakching, Kakching Khunou and Sugnu and a part of Samurou whose major portion is in the Imphal West District. Thoubal and Kakching are Municipal Councils.

Administrative set up

The District Magistrate-cum-Deputy Commissioner (Collector) is the head of the district. He is assisted in this work by other officers and staff as are appointed from time to time. Maintenance of law and order, revenue administration, economic development of the region are the basic duties of the District administration. The district is divided into a 3 major units (Sub-divisions). Each unit is in the charge of a Sub-Divisional Officer (SDO) who is concurrently a Sub-Divisional Magistrate. Till 1991 Census, The district had two Sub-Divisions namely Kakching Sub-Division and Thoubal sub-divisions.By Manipur Gazettee No. 104 dated June 17,1997 another sub-division namely Lilong sub-division was created out of Thoubal Sub-Division making thus the total of Sub-Division to three.The district has smaller administrative circles under charge of by Sub-Deputy collectors. The District has seven such circles. Two Community Development Blocks function in the district having their headquarters respectively at Thoubal and Kakching. Other district heads such as Superintendent of Police. District Officer (Horticulture & Soil Conservation), Chief Medical Officer, Zonal Education Officer, etc. also have their Offices located at District Headquarters Thoubal.

The district is one of the four Valley Districts of Manipur and is situated in the Central region of the State. Consequent upon enactment of the 73rd Constitution Act, 1992 the Manipur Panchayat Raj Act, 1994 was enacted which became effective from 24th April, 1994. This act was subsequently amended in 1996. The act extends to Thoubal district as well. Under the act two tier Panchayat system has been established namely, Gram Panchayat and Zilla Parishad.Poverty alleviation and rural development programmes come under Panchayat.

Physical Features

Location and Size: The Thoubal district lies in the south-eastern corner of the Manipur (Imphal) Valley between latitudes 24° 14' 29.45"N and longitudes 93° 51 E to 94° 9 18"E approximately. The shape of the district looks like spawn, of which northern portion is as head. The total surface area of the district is 514 km² occupying the 8th position in size among the 9 districts of Manipur. It is bounded on the north by Imphal West, Imphal East and Senapati districts, south by Churachandpur and Chandel districts and west by Imphal West and Bishnupur districts.

Physiography

The general shape of the district is, physiographically from north to south and south-west. The district is bounded on the east and south by the hills which are geologically related to Khasi Group and Axial Group and Jaintia and Disang series. However, in the district some hills/ hillocks partly belong to the Barail Series and Simsang formation are also dotted. A small hill range stretching north-south from Khoirom village to Khairenbikhok village as high as 994 metres above the mean sea level (MSL) is spotted in the north-eastern corner of the district. In the north-western corner, the Waithou hill 1,126 m high at Maring Phunal village extended from the Nongmaijing hill reaches upto the Moijing village in the south. Hillocks like Nungoi (799 m) and Chingkham (about 800 m) are also spotted behind the western side of this Waithou hill.The Kheba Ching (824 m) and Langathel (about (840 m) hillocks dots along the eastern side of NH 39 near Khongjom village. A hill stretching north-south as high as 906 m extending from Tentha village (879 m) to Keirak village (about 780 m). In this hill a village namely Mantak (860 m), which is administratively under the Chandel district is located at the southern portion. This hill separates the Kharung Pat (lake) in the east and Ikop Pat (lake) in the north.

The Khoidum Pat and Pumlen Pat (Lake) are located in the southern portion of this district bounded by the Imphal-Kakching state highway in the north, a hill namely Mondum as high as 1,015 m above the MSL in the south, residential areas in the east and the Manipur river in the west. The Mondum hill is located between Kakching Khunou and the Manipur river in east-west and Pumlen Pat and Wangoo Tera village in north-south. Some hillocks like Chingjao (823 m) are also spotted in the Pumlen Pat. Besides, a few hillocks as high as 864 m above the MSL are dotted along the Imphal-Sugnu state highway between Pangaltabi village and Sugnu Nagar Panchayat.

Drainage

The Manipur river, Thoubal river, Itok river, Arong river, Kakmayai river, Ingourok river, Heirok (or Wangjing river) and Sekmai river etc. drain the district. The Thoubal river rises from Fumi village of Ukhrul district and flows south westward. Before falling into the Manipur river at Irong Chesaba village, it drains for about 43 km long in the district in a winding course. The Itok river rises from the height of 1,875 metres above the MSL and flows south-westwards and meets the Thoubal river near the Leirongthel.The Kakmayai river starts from the Phalanjang village of Senapati district and flows north-westwards. After draining for about 9 km, it falls into the Thoubal river at Lairongthel village. The Ingourok or Sekmai river rises from the hills of Chandel district, at height of about 1,600 m above the MSL and flows north-westwards upto Khoirom village and then followed by a canal. It then joins the Arong river and falls into the Ikop Pat in Loktak Lake. The Heirok or Wangjing river starts from the Nungtek village (1,638 m) of Chandel district and flows north-westwards. After flowing for about 20 km upto Wangjing Bazar (Nagar Panchayat), its name changes as Wangjing river. Before falling into the Kharung Pat in Loktak Lake, it drains Wangjing village, Sangai Yumpham and Tentha Khunou villages for about 10 km long. The Sangmai river rises from the hills of Chandel district and flows north-westwards and falls into the Wangjing river at Tentha Khunou village. The Sekmai river rises from the Mount Sita Chingjao (1,597 m) and flows westwards and after flowing for about 42 km long it falls into the Manipur river at Sekmaijin village. The Hiranmai river draining out the excess water from Lamjao Pat and Pumlen Pat,flows northwards and joins with the Sekmai river at Wabagai village. The Sitalok river rises from the hills of Chandel (height about 1,472 m above the MSL) and flows westwards upto Kakching Khunou Nagar Panchayat. It is, then turns southwards and falls into the Manipur river at Chairen village. The Teralok river starts from the height of about 1,359 m and flows westwards for about 10 km and turns southwards for about 5 km and falls into the Manipur river at Nungu vallage. Some small streams like Lohilok etc., rising in the hills of Chandel district are also flowing westwards in the district.

The Manipur river forms the district boundary with Imphal West, Bishnupur and Churachandpur districts. It rises from the Lakhamai village of Senapati district and flows southwards and falls into the Chindwin river

of Myanmar (Burma) as Myitha river at Kalewa.

Climate

The climatic condition in the disrict is almost similar to the condition prevailing in the adjoining valley districts, as it is under the influence of monsoon, bothe in summer and winter seasons. However, the average annual rainfall and temperature could be obtained from the Meterological Centre as Wangbal, for the local measurement. The summer months are never oppressive with the maximum temperature fluctuating between 31° C to 38° C recorded during 1992-1999. In the winter, the Loktak Lake influences to keep warm and the temperature in the district ranges from 2°C to 5° C recorded during 1992-1999. As per 1999 record of, the maximum temperature was recorded as 34.5°C in April and the minimum as 2° C in December-January. In Manipur, the highest annual rainfall was recorded as 340 cm in Tamenglong district while the lowest of 17.84 cm while Thanlon in Churachandpur district received the lowest rainfall of 17.84 cm during 1992-99. The average annual rainfall of the Thoubal district ranges from 90.79 cm to 118.95 cm during 1992-99. The rainy season starts generally from March and continues till October but the highest rainfall was 23.38 cm during August of 1999.

Developmental Activities in the District

Agriculture

Agriculture is the most important source of livelihood. The valley is fertile and the topography of the district provides good potential for irrigation, natural as well as artificial. Rice is the most important crop of the district. According to Geological Survey of India, the total geographical area of the district is 40,500 hectares out of which the total cropped area is 37,285 hectares, while the area under rice cultivation is 21,000.77 hecters.Producation of rice in the district during the year 1999-2000 is reported as 57,000,78 tonnes. The district is benefited by irrigation facilities from the Imphal River, the Thoubal multipurpose Project, the Sekmai Barrage, and other minor irrigation works. Double cropping is widely practiced in the district. In some areas, even tripple cropping is prevalent, as the first paddy cropping starting in the late February or early March, second cropping in July and early August and the third cropping of mustard seeds, pulses, vegetables, etc. in November.

The various crops grown in the district are sugarcane, oil seeds, maize, potatoes, pulses, chillies, vegetables like cabbage, cauliflower, etc. The district is the largest producer of sugarcane in the State. Its cultivation is mainly confined to Thoubal, Wangjing, Kakching Khunou and Wabagai. Maize is mainly grown in Serou, Pallel and Kakching. Pineapple constitutes the most important plantation crop in the district. It is cultivated on the slopes of low hills and hill-locks. Langum, Waithou and Poirou Tangkhul are the growing areas.

Veterinary and Animal Husbandary

The districts does not lag behind in respect of Animal husbandry. Important livestocks found in the District are cattle, buffaloes, sheep, goats, horses and ponies, pigs and dogs. As per the livestock population (census-1997), Cattle constitutes the highest animal population (80,755) followed by pigs (22.078) and dogs (20.588). Cattle and buffaloes are reared for milk and for ploughing fields.Sheep, goat and pig are reared for meat. In 1999-2000, the District boasts of having 1 District Veterinary Hospital, 14 Veterinary dispensaries, 28 Artificial Insemination Centres, 7 Veterinary Hospitals giving a benefit of treatment to about 12,333 animal patients.

Industry

The district does not have much industrial establishments. The Khansary Sugar Factory is the only medium-sized industry set up in 1973 with an installed capacity of 60 tonnes of sugar per day. Although the factory was initially intended to provide employment to about 200 persons, its actual production since its commissioning was so much behind the target that it is now on the verge of closure. The only important industry with regard to employment potential and volume of output is the handloom and handicraft industry which may also be called small-scale household industry. Bed sheets, chadars, phaneks, Mosquito nets, bamboo baskets, mats, caneworks, fishing nets, furniture, carpentry products, pottery articles, etc. are some of the notable products of the Industry. Handloom industry is spread throughout the length and breadth of the district. Heirok and

Khangabok are noted for bamboo baskets and harvesting mats made from Aruno donax, a variety of reed. As on 1999-2000, 47 industrial units got registered in the district.

Power and Electricity

The district does not have any power plant either hydel or diesel. It gets its power supply from Loktak Hydro Electric Power House. Paucity of power supply is the stumbling block in the running of agro-based and allied industries. As on 1999-2000, the district has installed capacity of Diesel MW 0.20 and one number each of 132/33 KV. Sub-station and Diesel Power House, 87 village habitates were electrified till the year under report.

Irrigation and Flood Control

The district is endowed with a number of rivers and small streams which provide good irrigation potential for the district. Important irrigation works taken up in the district are the Sekmai Barrage, Thoubal Multipurpose Project and the Imphal Barrage.The Thoubal Multipurpose Project involves construction of a Barrage across Thoubal river at Keithelmanbi and hydro-power generation at Phayang. The Project is yet to be completed. The river which has a catchment area of 900 sq. km has an irrigation potential of 34,000 hectares spread in the districts of Thoubal and Imphal. Though the project is yet to be completed, it has already benefited a number of farmers. Sekmai Barrage with an irrigation potential of 8000 hectares is another important irrigation project of the district. It is constructed over the Sekmai river and has benefited directly the cultivators of Kakching Sub-division. Another project is the Imphal Barrage Project. It irrigates both sides of the river. The eastern part belongs to Thoubal District and the Western part to Imphal District. Thus in the field of irrigation, the district is fairly irrigated. The district is easily prone to flood and almost every year, crops are damaged and lost during rainy season due to inadequate flood-control. However, certain measures of flood-control schemes have been taken up with regard to Thoubal River and Sekmai River. The Chakpi Division Scheme has been taken up to check inundation of vast areas of homestead and cultivable areas of Serou, Sugnu, Thangjing, Nungoo, Chairel and Wangoo. The Scheme sought to remove the Sugnu rocky hump for quick discharge of the back-up waters of Imphal river during the rainy season. It also sought to reclaim vast submerged areas for agricultural purpose. As on 1999-2000, the gross area irrigated in the entire district is recorded as 10,000 hectares and there is one Major & Medium Project completed while it has one on-going such project.

Trade and Commerce

Two important trading centers in the district are Thoubal and Kakching. Other main centers are Wangjing, Kakching Khunou, Sugnu and Lilong. Main items of export are rice, sugarcane, vegetables, fish, oilseeds, maize, chillies, pineapples, cane and bamboo works, fishing nets, poultry products, firewood, Soibum, Sand, etc. State Civil Supply Department controls and supervises supply and distribution of essential commodities like rice, sugar and kerosene through Rationing Agents and Fair Price Shop centers.

Land Reforms

Like other Valley districts, the Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reform Act 1960 has been extended in Thoubal District also. Under the Act, fresh survey and settlement operations for updating land records, revision of revenue rates, and conversion to metric system using new technology and trained hand has already been started. Under the Act, basic holding has been fixed at 2.5 acres. There are two Sub-Registrar Offices in the district. One is at Thoubal and another is at Kakching. The Sub-Divisional Officers and Sub-Deputy Collectors are assisted by a team of revenue Inspector, Supervisor-Kanungo., Zilladar and mandal in their day-to-day revenue works.

Road

The district has a good road communication system. All towns and important villages are connected by either National or State or District or Village roads. The total road length in the District as on 1999-2000 is 740 kms. While the road length per 100 sq.km. is 143.97. The break-up of road length by type is as follows- National Highway-35 km.; State Highway- 49 ; Major District Road-15, other District Roads – 168 ; Inter-village road- 473 kms. The National Highway No. 39 passes through the heart of the District and connects Lilong with Pallel via

Thoubal. From Thoubal, an important District road goes eastward to Sikhong-Sekmai via Yairipok. On the south, State Highway connects Kakching, Wabagai and Sugnu with Imphal via Mayang Imphal.

Medical Health and Family Welfare

The Chief Medical Officer in the district looks after and implements the health programmes of the district under supervision of Director (Medical) whereas the Medical Superintendent looks after the affairs of the District Hospital located at Thoubal. As on 1999-2000, the District has 1 Hospital, 12 CHC/ PHCs, 57 PHSCs/Dispensaries and 50 Doctors working in the such institutions. Beds available in all are 104. The district boasts of having 3 Rural Family Welfare Centres.

Other Developmental Activities

The district has as on 1998-99, 3 professional colleges with an enrolment of 444 pupils. Till 1996-97. it also has 7 colleges for General Education with 6,619 learners. Public Health Engineering Department has covered 6 villages fully and 3 villages partially as well bringing the total to 9 during the year 1998-99. During the same period, the Adult Education Department runs 100 centres of Adult Education and the same number under Rural Functional Literacy Programmes. As on 31.3.2000, two public Banks, six Regional Banks and eight Scheduled Banks with deposits worth Rs.1205 lakhs, 160 lakh and 1365 lakhs each are operating in the district. Unemployment is high in the district. There is one Employment Exchange and there are 57,697 applicants on its live register in 1999-2000. The Social Welfare Department distributed Rs. 6.06 lakhs of Old-Age Pension to 508 beneficiaries & Rs.0.17 lakhs of assistance to 24 dependent children (1999-2000). During the same period 753 Co-operative societies are reported existing in the district. Bee-keeping is also taken up by villagers of the district. About 1486 bee-keepers are reported existing in the district. As per latest report 6 Police Stations and 2 Outposts are found in existence in the district.

Census Concepts

Building

A 'Building' is generally a single structure on the ground. Sometimes it is made up of more than component unit which are used or likely to be used as dwellings (residences) or establishments such as shops, business houses, offices, factories, workshops, worksheds, Schools, places of entertainment, places of worship, godowns, stores etc. It is also possible that building which have component units may be used for a combination of purposes such as shop-cum-residence, workshop-cum residence, office-cum-residence, etc.

Usually a structure will have four walls and a roof. But in some areas the very nature of construction of houses is such that there may not be any wall. Such is the case of conical structures where entrance is also provided but they may not have any walls. Therefore, such of the conical structures are also treated as separate buildings.

Permanent houses

Houses, the walls and roof of which are made of permanent materials. The material of walls can be any one from the following, namely, galvanized iron sheets or other metal sheets, asbestos sheets, burnt bricks, stones or concrete. Roof may be made of from any one of the following materials, namely, tiles, slate, galvanized iron sheets, metal sheets, asbestos sheets, bricks, stones or concrete.

Semipermanent houses

Houses in which either the wall or the roof is made of permanent material and the other is made of temporary material.

Temporary houses

Houses in which both walls and roof are made of materials, which have to be replaced frequently. Walls may be made from any one of the following temporary materials, namely, grass, thatch, bamboo, plastic, polythene, mud, unburnt bricks or wood. Roof may be made from any one of the following temporary materials, namely, grass, thatch, bamboo, wood, mud, plastic or polythene.

Dwelling Room

A room is treated as a dwelling room if it has walls with a doorway and a roof and should be wide and long enough for a person to sleep in, i.e. it should have a length of not less than 2 meters and a breadth of at least 1.5 meters and a height of 2 meters. A dwelling room would include living room, bedroom, dining room, drawing room, study room, servant's room

and other habitable rooms. Kitchen, bathroom, latrine, store room, passageway and verandah which are not normally usable for living are not considered as dwelling rooms. A room, used for multipurpose such as sleeping, sitting, dining, storing, cooking, etc., is regarded as a dwelling room. In a situation where a census houses is used as a shop or office., etc., and the household also stays in it then the room is not considered as a dwelling room. But if a garage or servant quarter is used by a servant and if she/ he also lives in it as a separate household then this has been considered as a dwelling room available to the servant's household. Tent or conical shaped hut if used for living by any household is also considered as dwelling room.

A dwelling room, which is shared by more than one household, has not been counted for any of them. If two households have a dwelling room each but in addition also share a common dwelling room, then the common room has not been counted for either of the households.

Census House

A 'census house' is a building or part of a building used or recognised as a separate unit because of having a separate main entrance from the road or common courtyard or staircase, etc. It may be occupied or vacant. It may be used for residential or non- residential purpose or both.

In certain peculiar situations, the manner in which buildings and census houses were identified for numbering in the field by the enumerators is described hereunder:

Sometimes a series of different buildings are found along a street which are joined with one another by common walls on either side looking like a continuous structure. These different units are practically independent of one another and are likely to have been built at different times and owned by different persons. In such cases, though the whole structure with all the adjoining units apparently appears to be one building, each portion was treated as a separate building and its constituent units as separate census houses.

On the other hand, one may come across cases, particularly in large cities of multi-storeyed ownership flats. In these cases while the structure looks like one building, different persons own the flats. In case of such multi-storeyed structures, having a number of flats owned by different persons, the entire structure was treated as one building and each flat as a separate census house.

If within a large enclosed area, there are separate buildings owned by different persons then each such building is treated as a separate building. There can be a situation where within an enclosed compound there are separate buildings owned by an undertaking or company or even government that are actually in occupation of different persons. For example, Indian Oil Corporation colony where the buildings are owned by the Corporation but these are in occupation of their employees. Each such building was treated as a separate building. But if in any one of these buildings there were flats in occupation of different households, each such flat was reckoned as a separate census house.

Sometimes it becomes difficult to apply the definition of census house strictly in certain cases. For example, in an urban area, if a flat has five rooms, each room having direct entrance from the common staircase or courtyard. By definition, this has to be treated as five census houses. If all these five rooms are occupied by a single household it was not realistic to treat them as five census houses. In such a case,'singleness' of use of these rooms along with the main house should be considered and the entire flat was treated as one census house. On the other hand, if two independent households occupy these five rooms, the first household living in 3 rooms and the second household occupying 2 rooms, then considering the use, the first three rooms together were treated as one census house and the remaining rooms as another census house. But if each room was occupied by an independent household, then each such room was treated as a separate census house.

In case of hostels, hotels, etc., even if the door of each room in which an inmate lives opens to a common verandah, staircase, courtyard or a common room, as it happens almost invariably, the entire hostel/ hotel building was treated as one census house. but if such hostels/ hotels have out- houses or other structures used for different purposes or the same purpose, then each such structure attached to the main hostel / hotel was treated as a separate census

house.

In some parts of the country, in rural areas, the pattern of habitation is such that a group of huts, located in a compound, whether enclosed or unenclosed, is occupied by one household. While the main residence may be located in one hut, other huts may be used for sleeping, as a kitchen, bath room, baithak, etc. Though each of the huts was a separates structure, they form a single housing unit and therefore, have to be treated collectively as one building and one census house. If some of the huts are used by one household and the others by a second household as residence, then the two groups of huts were treated as separate census houses. However, if there were also other huts in the compound used for other purposes and not as part of the household's residence such as, cattle shed, workshed, etc., these were treated as separate census houses.

On the other hand, in urban areas, where more than one structure within an enclosed or open compound (premises) belonging to the same person, e.g., the main house, the servant's quarter, the garage, etc., only one building number was given for this group and each of the constituent a separate census house number.

Only cases where a structure with roof and pillars has come up was treated as a building.

Rural-Urban area

The data in tables on Houses, Household Amenities and Assets are presented separately for rural and urban areas. The unit of classification in this regard is 'town' for urban areas and 'village' for rural areas. In the Census of India 2001, the definition of urban area adopted is as follows:

a) All places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee, etc.

b) A place satisfying the following three criteria simultaneously:

   i) A minimum population of 5,000;

   ii) at least 75 per cent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and

   iii) a density of population of at least 400 per sq. km.(1,000 per sq.mile)

For identification of places which would qualify to be classified as 'urban' all villages, which, as per the 1991 Census had a population of 4,000 and above, a population density of 400 persons per sq. km. and having at least 75 per cent of male working population engaged in nonagricultural activity were considered. To work out the proportion of male working population referred to above against b) (ii), the data relating to main workers were taken into account.

Apart from these, the outgrowths(OGs) of cities and towns have also been treated as urban under 'Urban Agglomerations'. Examples of outgrowths are railway colonies, university campuses, port areas, military camps, etc., that may have come up near a statutory town or city but within the revenue limits of a village or villages contiguous to the town or city. Each such individual area by itself may not satisfy the demographic criteria laid down at (b) above to qualify it to be treated as an independent urban unit but may deserve to be clubbed with the towns as a continuous urban spread. Thus, the town level data, wherever presented, also includes the data for outgrowths of such towns.

Household

A 'household' is usually a group of persons who normally live together and take their meals from a common kitchen unless the exigencies of work prevent any of them from doing so. Persons in a household may be related or unrelated or a mix of both. However, if a group of unrelated persons live in a census house but do not take their meals from the common kitchen, then they are not constituent of a common household. Each such person was to be treated as a separate household. The important link in finding out whether it was a household or not was a common kitchen. There may be one member households, two member households or multi-member households.

Institutional Household

A group of unrelated persons who live in an institution and take their meals from a common kitchen is called an Institutional Household. Examples of Institutional Households are boarding houses, messes, hostels, hotels, rescue homes, jails, ashrams, orphanages, etc. To make the definition more clearly

perceptible to the enumerators at the Census 2001, it was specifically mentioned that this category of households would cover only those households where a group of unrelated persons live in an institution and share a common kitchen.

Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe

Article 341 of the Constitution provides that the President may, with respect to any State or Union territory, specify the castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of the Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to that State or Union territory. Article 342 similarly provides for specification of tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which are to be deemed for the purposes of the Constitution to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to the various States and Union territories. In pursuance of these provisions, the list of Scheduled Castes and / or Scheduled Tribes are notified for each State and Union territory and are valid only within the jurisdiction of that State or Union territory and not outside.

It is important to mention here that under the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950, no person who professed a religion different from Hinduism was deemed to be a member of a Scheduled Caste in addition to every member of the Ramdasi, Kabirpanthi, Majhabi or Sikligar caste resident in Punjab or Patiala and East Punjab States Union were in relation to that State whether they professed the Hindu or the Sikh religion. Subsequently, in September 1956, by an amendment, the Presidential Order of 1950 and in all subsequent Presidential Orders relating to Scheduled Castes, the Hindu and the Sikh religions were placed on the same footing with regard to the specification of Scheduled Castes. Later on, as per the amendment made in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order 1990, the Hindu, the Sikh and the Buddhist were placed on the same footing with regard to the recognition of the Scheduled Castes.

The lists containing the names of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes applicable for the Census of India 2001 in the State are given below

:List of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

[The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976 (No. 108 of 1976, dated the 18th September, 1976)]

Scheduled Castes

1. Dhupi, Dhobi
2. Lois
3. Muchi, Ravidas
4. Namsudra
5. Patni
6. Sutradhar
7. Yaithibi

Scheduled Tribes

1. Aimol
2. Anal
3. Angami
4. Chiru
5. Chothe
6. Gangte
7. Hmar
8. Kabui
9. Kacha Naga
10. Koirao
11. Koireng
12. Kom
13. Lamgang
14. Mao
15. Maram
16. Maring
17. Any Mizo (Lusai) tribes
18. Monsang
19. Moyon
20. Paite
21. Purum
22. Ralte
23. Sema
24. Simte
25. Sahte
26. Tangkhul

27. Thadou
28. Vaiphui
29. Zou

Language and Mother Tongue :

As per the census concept, each language is a group of mother tongues. The census questionnaire collects information on the mother tongue of each person and mother tongue is defined as the language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person. If the mother died in infancy, the language mainly spoken in the person's home in childhood will be the mother tongue. In the case of infants and deaf mutes, the language usually spoken by the mother is considered as mother tongue. It is not necessary that the language spoken as mother tongue should have a script. The mother tongues returned by the respondents in census are classified and grouped under appropriate languages according to their linguistic characteristics.

Literate

A person aged 7 years and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language is taken as literate. A person who can only read but cannot write is not literate. It is not necessary that to be considered as literate, a person should have received any formal education or passed any minimum educational standard. Literacy could also have been achieved through adult literacy classes or through any non-formal educational system. People who are blind and can read in Braille are treated as literates

Literacy Rate

Literacy rate of the population is defined as the percentage of literates in the age group seven years and above. For different age groups the percentage of literates in that age group gives the literacy rate.

Educational Level

The highest level of education a person has completed

Work

Work is defined as participation in any economically productive activity with or without compensation, wages or profit. Such participation may be physical and/or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also includes effective supervision and direction of work. It even includes part time help or unpaid work on farm, family enterprise or in any other economic activity. All persons engaged in 'work' as defined above are workers. Persons who are engaged in cultivation or milk production even solely for domestic consumption are also treated as workers.

Reference period for determining a person as worker and non-worker is one year preceding the date of enumeration.

Main Worker

A person who has worked for major part of the reference period (i.e. six months or more during the last one year preceding the date of enumeration) in any economically productive activity is termed as 'Main worker' .

Marginal Worker

A person who worked for less than six months of the reference period (i.e. in the last one year preceding the date of enumeration) in any economic activity is termed as 'Marginal worker' .

Non Worker

A person who has not worked at all in any economically productive activity during the reference period (i.e. last one year preceding the date of enumeration) is termed as 'Non worker'.

Cultivator

For purposes of the Census a person is classified as cultivator if he or she is engaged in cultivation on land owned or held from government or held from private persons or institutions for payment in money, kind or share. Cultivation includes effective supervision or direction in cultivation.

A person who has given out her/his land to another person or persons or institution(s) for cultivation for money, kind or share of crop and who does not even supervise or direct cultivation in exchange of land, is not treated as cultivator. Similarly, a person working on another person's land for wages in cash or kind or a combination of both (agricultural labourer) is not treated as cultivator.

Cultivation involves ploughing, sowing, harvesting and production of cereals and millet crops such as

wheat, paddy, jowar, bajra, ragi, etc., and other crops such as sugarcane, tobacco, ground-nuts, tapioca, etc., and pulses, raw jute and kindred fiber crop, cotton, cinchona and other medicinal plants, fruit growing, vegetable growing or keeping orchards or groves, etc. Cultivation does not include the following plantation crops-tea,coffee, rubber, coconut and betel-nuts (areca).

Agricultural Labourer

A person who works on another person's land for wages in money or kind or share is regarded as an agricultural labourer. She/he has no risk in the cultivation, but merely works on another person's land for wages. An agricultural labourer has no right of lease or contract on land on which she/he works

Household Industry Worker

Household industry is defined as an industry conducted by the head of the household herself/ himself and or by the members of the household at home or within the village in rural areas and only within the precincts of the house where the household lives in urban areas. The larger proportion of workers in household industry should consist of members of the household including the head. The industry should not be run on the scale of a registered factory which would qualify or has to be registered under the Indian Factories Act and should be engaged in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs of goods.

It does not include professions such as a pleader, Doctor, Musician, Dancer, Waterman, Astrologer, Dhobi, Barber, etc. or merely trade or business, even if such professions, trade or services are run at home by members of the household.

Other Worker :

A person who has been engaged in some economic activity during the reference period but not as a cultivator or agricultural labourer or in Household Industry is termed as a 'Other Worker (OW)'. The type of workers that come under this category of 'OW' include all government servants, municipal employees, teachers, factory workers, plantation workers, those engaged in trade, commerce, business, transport, banking, mining, construction, political or social work, priests, entertainment artists, etc. In effect, all those workers other than cultivators or agricultural laborers or household industry workers, are 'Other Workers'

Work Participation Rate

Percentage of workers (main + marginal) to total population

Population Density

Population density is the number of persons inhabited per square kilometer of the area.

Age

Age is measured in terms of the completed number of years

Sex-ratio

Number of females per 1000 males in a population.

Non Census concepts

Improved drinking water

If the household had access to drinking water supplied from a tap, hand pump, tube well or well (protected or covered) situated within or outside the premises, it is considered as having access to improved drinking water.

It may be mentioned that such uniform definition may not be valid across all states.

System of sewerage

Generally, a sewerage system means a network of mains and branches of underground conduits for the conveyance of sewerage to the point of disposal. Sewers that carry only household and industrial wastage are called separate sewers; those that carry storm water from roofs, streets and other surfaces are known as storm water drains, while those carrying both sewage and storm water are called combined sewers. However, in some towns which are not provided with such underground sewerage system, it is served by open surface drain, box drain, silk pattern drain, etc., in those towns.

Type of latrine and method of disposal of night soil

There are three prevalent systems of disposal of human wastes, viz. (i) underground sewerage, (ii) sanitary water flush latrines with individual disposal systems, like septic tank, leaching cess pool and collecting well and (iii) dry type of latrines with manual

scavenging.

The system of underground sewerage provides for the street sewerage with which are connected the sanitary latrines constructed in the houses having water closets and fitted with flushing cistern (or hand flushing). Through this sewer the faecal matter is transported without the need for scavenging. This system generally exists in cities and big towns.

Where the street sewer does not exist these sanitary water flush latrines are connected to a local septic tank with a subsoil dispersion system or a leaching pit. Here the liquid wastes from the water closet is disposed of locally in leaching pit, a septic tank with a soil dispersion system is constructed. This dispersion requires an optimum travel through the pores of the soil which renders the harmful liquid bacterially innocuous by the slow process of filtration through the soil traversed.

Where the soil is impermeable, collecting wells are constructed and the sanitary water flush latrines are connected with them. These wells are cleaned at periodic intervals by a suitable device. The dry type of latrines are of service type latrine from where human excreta is removed by scavengers from house to house, in most cases carrying it on their heads or shoulders or in baskets with handle or wheel barrows. These are then collected in bullock carts or trucks or tractors and trolleys for being carried to the dumping grounds.

Fertility

In demography, the word fertility is used in relation to the actual production of children or occurrence of births specially live births. Fertility is a measure of rate at which population adds to itself by births and normally assessed by relating the number of births to a full or part of the population, such as number of married women or number of women of child bearing age. The definitions of the terminology used in computing different fertility rates are mentioned below:

Crude birth rate(CBR)

Ratio of the number of live births in a year to the mid year population, normally expressed per 1000 population.

$$CBR = \frac{\text{Number of live births during the year}}{\text{Mid–year Population}} \times 1000$$

Crude death rate (CDR)

Ratio of the number of deaths in a year to the mid year population, normally expressed per 1000 population.

$$CDR = \frac{\text{Number of deaths during the year}}{\text{Mid- year Population}} \times 1000$$

Natural growth rate

Growth rate is obtained as the difference between crude birth rate and crude death rate in the absence of migration.

Age specific fertility rate (ASFR)

Number of live births in a year to female population in any specified age group normally expressed per 1000 women.

$$ASFR = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a particular age-group}}{\text{Mid-year female population of the same age-group}} \times 1000$$

Age specific marital fertility rate (ASMFR)

Number of live births in a year to married female population in any specified age group normally expressed per 1000 married women.

$$ASMFR = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a particular age-group}}{\text{Mid-year married female population of the same age-group}} \times 1000$$

General fertility rate (GFR)

Number of live births per 1000 women in the reproductive age-group (15-49) years in a given year.

$$GFR = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a year}}{\text{Mid-year female population in the age-group (15-49) years}} \times 1000$$

General marital fertility rate (GMFR)

Number of live births per 1000 married women in reproductive age-group (15-49) years in a given year

$$GMFR = \frac{\text{Number of live births in a year}}{\text{Mid-year married female population in the age-group (15-49) years.}} \times 1000$$

Total fertility rate (TFR)

It is obtained as the total of the age specific fertility rates (number of children born per woman of the particular age) for the entire reproductive age span. It provides the average number of children that will be born to a woman under the fertility levels indicated by the age specific fertility rates assuming that there is no mortality of women till the completion of reproductive period.

$$TFR = \frac{5 \times \Sigma_{15\text{-}19}^{45\text{-}49} ASFR}{1000}$$

Total merital fertility rate (TMFR)

Average number of children that would be born to a married women if she experience the current fertility pattern throughout her reproductive span (15-49) years assuming that there is no mortality of women till the completion of reproductive period.

$$TMFR = \frac{5 \times \Sigma_{15\text{-}19}^{45\text{-}49} ASMFR}{1000}$$

Age-specific mortality rate (ASMR)

Number of deaths in a particular age and sex group per 1000 population of the same age group.

$$ASMR = \frac{\text{Number of deaths in a particular age-group}}{\text{Mid-year population of the same age-group}} \times 1000$$

q1

Probability of dying between birth and age 1. This can be used as approximate value of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) which gives the ratio of number of deaths in a year of children aged less than one year to the number of births in that year.

q2

Probability of dying between birth and age 2.

q5

Probability of dying between birth and age 5. This indicator is also known as Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)

Infant mortality rate (IMR)

Ratio of the number of infant deaths (deaths of children below one year) in a year to the number of live births in that year.

$$IMR = \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

Infant mortality rate comprises of two parts, viz., Neo-natal mortality rate and Post neo-natal mortality rate. The neo-natal mortality rate also comprises of two parts viz., Early neo-natal mortality rate and late neo-natal mortality rate. These are defined as:

Neo-natal mortality rate (NMR)

Number of infants dying within the first month of life (28 days or under) in a year per 1000 live births of the same year.

$$NMR = \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths aged 28 days or under during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

Early neo- natal mortality rate

$$= \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths of less than 7 days during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

Late neo-natal mortality rate :

$$= \frac{\text{Number of infant deaths of 7 days to less than 29 days during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

Post neo-natal mortality rate (PNMR) :

$$PNMR = \frac{\text{Number of deaths of 29 days to less than one year during the year}}{\text{Number of live births during the year}} \times 1000$$

Peri-natal mortality rate (PMR)

Number of still births plus deaths within 1st week of delivery per 1000 births in a year.

$$PMR = \frac{\text{Number of still births and infant deaths of less than 7 days during the year}}{\text{Number of live births and still births during the year}} \times 1000$$

Still birth rate (SBR) :

$$SBR = \frac{\text{Number of still births during the year}}{\text{Number of live births and still births during the year}} \times 1000$$

Maternal mortality rate (MMR)

Number of deaths of women in the age group 15-49 while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy from any cause related to pregnancy and child birth per 100000 live births in a given year.

$$MMR = \frac{\text{Number of maternal deaths to women in the age group 15-49}}{\text{Number of live birth}} \times 100000$$

Eligible couple (Couples per 1000 population)

Number of currently married females in the age group15-44 years per 1000 persons of all ages.

Child woman ratio (0-4)

1. Number of children in the age group 0-4 years per 1000 women in the age group 15-49 years

Child woman ratio (5-9)

2. Number of children in the age group 5-9 years per 1000 women in the age group 15-49 years.

Migration :

Migration is the third component of population change, the other two being mortality and fertility.

A person is considered as a migrant by place of birth if the place in which he/she is enumerated during the census is other than the place of his/her birth.

Similarly a person is considered as a migrant by place of last residence if the place in which he/she is enumerated during the census is other than his/her place of immediate last residence outside the village or town and not simply in another house or locality in the same village or town.

Certain aspects concerning temporary movement/ migration of people has been explained below as these are important components concerning migration :

(i) Migration of persons in search of job is high in the country. In many cases such migrants are only seasonal in nature. People migrate to other places for work in a particular season and come back again to their usual place of residence after three or four months. All such workers are treated as migrants. Similarly, if a person moved to any other place for attending short term vocational or educational course that lasted for only few months of a year, she/he too were considered as a migrant.

(ii) Where a person had merely gone out to another place or had been shifting from one place to another purely on tour, pilgrimage, visit to hospital for treatment or for temporary business purposes, such persons are not deemed to have had another residence different from the place where she/he or her/ his family normally resides. She/he is not considered as migrant.

(iii) A woman temporarily moves into a hospital or to her parents or other relative's house for delivery and if the hospital or the parents/ relatives houses is in a place different from usual place of residence, the place where the hospital or parents/relative's house is the place of last residence of the child but not of the mother.

A new response category 'Moved after birth' was added in Census of India 2001 in the question on 'reasons for migration' to bring out additional migration patterns. Natural calamities or distress migration as a reason for migration for last residence migrants included in 1991Census, is covered under category of 'Others'.The reason for migration has been determined as applicable at the time of migration and not in reference to any point of time after that. For example, if a person had moved from the place of her/his last residence for the purpose of education and subsequently at some point of time got employment there only, the reason for migration would be 'education' and not 'work/ employment'.

Civic status of urban units

Civic Status of a town/city is determined on the basis of Civic Administrative authority of the town e.g., Municipal Corporation/Corporation, Municipal Committee/Municipal council, Municipality etc.

Size class of UA/town

Size-class of UA/Town is based on the population size of the UA/City/Town. UAs./Towns with 1,00,000 and above population are classified as Class I UAs. / towns. These Class I UAs./towns are now further sub classified in to seven sub classes namely M1 to M7 depending on the population size of UA/City/ Town. These are :

M7	(5,000,000 and above);
M6	(2,000,000 to 4,999,999);
M5	(1,000,000-1,999,999);
M4	(500,000-999,999);
M3	(300,000-499,999);
M2	(200,000-299,999) &
M1	(100,000-199,999).

Towns with 50,000 to 99,999 population are classified as Class II towns,

Towns with 20,000 to 49,999 population as Class III towns,

Towns with 10,000-19,999 population as Class IV towns,

Towns with 5000 and 9999 population as Class V towns and

Towns with less than 5000 population as Class VI towns.

Slum area :

The Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956 which was enacted by the Central Govt. defined slums as a) Areas where buildings are in any respect unfit for human habitation; or b) are by reasons of dilapidation, overcrowding, fault arrangement and design of such buildings, narrowness or faulty arrangement of streets, lack of ventilation, light or sanitation facilities, or any combination of these factors, are detrimental to safety, health or morals.

2001 Census findings-Population and its distribution

As per 2001 Census, the district of Thoubal, a valley district of Manipur, returned 364,140 persons comprising 182,250 males and 181,890 females. In distribution of population the district ranks 3rd position with 15.9 per cent among the 9 districts of the state. During 1991 Census, the district had registered 293,958 population thus it gives rise to a growth of 70,182 persons or 23.1 per cent during the decade 1991-2001. In 1991Census, there were 100 villages in the district which rose to 103 in 2001Census. There are 102 houseless and 2,143 institutional population in the district. Out of total 364,140 population, 232,868 are in rural and 134,272 in urban constituting 36.1 per cent of the total population.. The district has the highest number of scheduled castes being 33,969 or 9.3 per cent and the lowest number of Scheduled Tribes being 4,274 or 1.2 per cent of the total population. In Kakching sub division, urban areas may be stated as predominantly inhabited by the Scheduled Castes as per record of 2001 Census. In 2001, Thoubal had registered 9.3 per cent of Scheduled Castes as against 3.8 per cent in 1991. There are 59,827 child population in age 0-6, in 2001 as against 53,123 in 1991. The density of Population is 708 persons per square kilometer as next to Imphal West which shows 856 persons per square kilometer. The sex ratio is 998 femals per 1000 males which is also next to Imphal West with 1004 females per 1000 males . In 2001, the district has marked an improvement of 18 points in the sex ratio over 980 of 1991. The district has returned 66.4 per cent of literates for total, 80.4 per cent for male literates and 52.5 per cent for female literates. It can be seen that among the total population, 30.6 per cent are main workers and 18.1 per cent marginal workers and rest 51.3 per cent are non-workers.

Mega city

The concept of 'Mega city' is a recent phenomenon in the Urban Sociology and is defined in term of metropolitan city in the form of large size, problem of management of civic amenities and capacity to absorb the relatively high growth of population. Indian Census in 1991 treated the population size of 5 million and above as the cut off point to identify a place as the mega city. Whereas, for the purpose of inclusion in Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Mega cities the Ministry of Urban Affairs and employment, Department of Urban Development adopted the

criteria of 4 million and above population as per 1991 Census for Mega Cities. In 2001 Census, cities with 10 millions and above population have been treated as Mega cities.

TABLE 1 : DECADAL CHANGE IN POPULATION OF SUB-DIVISION BY RESIDENCE,1991-2001

Serial number	Sub-Division	Population						Percentage decadal variation 1991-2001			Percentage urban population	
		1991			2001						1991	2001
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Lilong Sub-Division	53,834	35,911	17,923	72,651	48,904	23,747	35	36.2	32.5	33.3	32.7
2	Thoubal Sub-Division	139,866	87,064	52,802	172,635	107,660	64,975	23.4	23.7	23.1	37.8	37.6
3	Kakching Sub-Div.	100,258	63,529	36,729	118,854	76,304	42,550	18.5	20.1	15.8	26.6	35.8
	District Total:	293,958	186,504	107,454	364,140	232,868	131,272	23.9	24.9	22.2	36.6	36.1

In 1991 there were only two sub-divisions, Thoubal and Kakching. Therefore for the sake of comparability figures for 3 sub-divisions as well for 1991 has been recasted. With respect to urban population growth the district has shown marginal decline from 1991.Thoubal sub-division has shown the highest concentration of urban population both with reference from absolute figure and percentage figure.

TABLE 2: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF INHABITED VILLAGES IN SPECIFIED POPULATION SIZE RANGES WITH THE RELATED POPULATION , 2001

Serial number	District / C.D. block	Total number of inhabited villages	Total rural population			Number and percentage of villages	Population less than 200	
			Persons	Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Thoubal C.D.Block	63	156,564	78,409	78,155	2 (3.2)	125	107
2	Kakching C.D.Block.	27	76,304	38,326	37,978	1 (3.7)	27	12
	Districts (Rural) Total:	90	232,868	116,735	116,133	3 (3.3)	152	119

Serial number	District / C.D. block	Number and percentage of villages	Population 200-499		Number and percentage of villages	Population 500-999		Number and percentage of villages
			Males	Females		Males	Females	
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Thoubal C.D.Block	6 (9.5)	1,089	1,044	11 (17.5)	4,111	4,086	16 (25.4)
2	Kakching C.D.Block.	3 (11.1)	611	559	3 (11.1)	1,018	995	6 (22.2)
	Districts (Rural) Total:	9 (10.0)	1,700	1,603	14 (15.6)	5,129	5,081	22 (24.4)

Serial number	District / C.D. block	Population 1000-1999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 2000-4999		Number and percentage of villages
		Males	Females		Males	Females	
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22
1	Thoubal C.D.Block	10,827	10,962	19 (30.2)	28,018	27,889	7 (11.1)
2	Kakching C.D.Block.	4,598	4,595	8 (29.6)	12,617	12,870	6 (22.2)
	Districts (Rural) Total:	15,425	15,557	27 (30.0)	40,635	40,759	13 (14.4)

Serial number	District / C.D. block	Population 5000-9999		Number and percentage of villages	Population 10000 and above	
		Males	Females		Males	Females
1	2	23	24	25	26	27
1	Thoubal C.D.Block	21,318	21,258	2 (3.2)	12,921	12,809
2	Kakching C.D.Block.	19,455	18,947	0 (0.0)	-	-
	Districts (Rural) Total:	40,773	40,205	2 (2.2)	12,921	12,809

Table -2 shows distribution of inhabited villages with their percentages and population size range in each C.D.Block of the district in 2001 Census. In Thoubal district, the total number of villages is 90 inhabited by 232,868 rural population, of which 63 villages with 156,564 are in Thoubal C.D.Block and 27 villages with 76,304 population in Kakching C.D.Block. The villages with their population size are grouped into 7 ranges, as such below 200, 2001-499, 500-999, 1,000-1,999, 2,000-4,999, 5,000-9,999 and 10,000 and above. The villages distributed are seen more in Thoubal than in Kakching in most of the ranges, that 2 villages (3.2%) in Thoubal, 1 village (3.7%) in Kakching, are in the range of below 200 population, 6 villages (9.5%) in Thoubal, 3 villages (11.1%) in Kakching are in 200-499 population, 11 villages (17.5%) in Thoubal, 3 villages (11.1%) in Kakching in 500-999 population, 16 villages (25.4%) in Thoubal, 6 villages (22.2%) in Kakching in 1,000-1,999 population, 19 villages (30.2%) in Thoubal, 8 villages (29.6%) in Kakching, in 2,000-4,999 population, 7 villages (11.1%) in Thoubal, 6 villages (22.2%) in Kakching in 5,000-9,999 population, and only 2 villages (3.2%) in Thoubal but no village in Kakching in the range of 10,000 and above population. Further maximum 27 villages are seen distributed in the range of 2,000-4,999 population which is followed by 22 villages in the range of 1,000-1,999 population.

TABLE 3: NEW TOWNS, DENOTIFIED, DECLASSIFIED AND MERGED TOWNS IN 2001

Name of Town
There is no New Town, Denotified, Declassified and Merged with other Towns in the Thoubal District in 2001 Census.

TABLE 4 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY POPULATION DENSITY, 2001

Range of population density (per square kilometer)	Total number of villages in each population density range	Percentage of villages in each population density range	Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0-10	7	8	3,481	2
11-20	0	0	0	0
21-50	1	1	148	0
51-100	1	1	257	0
101-200	3	3	1,526	1
201-300	5	6	5,267	2
301-500	21	23	41,465	18
501 +	52	58	180,724	78
Not known	0	0	0	0
District Total:	90	100	232,868	100
Population Density (Rural) of the district:		691		

Table - 4 shows distribution of density of population and number of villages by range in the district in 2001 Census. The density of population and the villages covered are categorised into 8 ranges, viz, 0-10,11-20, 21-50, 51-100, 101-200, 201-300, 301-500, and 501 and above. By the highest range of density of 501 and above, covers 52 villages inhabited by 180,724 population or 78 per cent, and by 301-500 range covers 21 villages with 41,465 or 18 per cent. These are followed by middle range of density of 201-300, having 5 villages with 5,267 population or 2.0 per cent. In the middle ranges of density from 51-100 to 201-300, there are altogether 9 villages with 7,050 population or 3 per cent. Again, a total of 8 villages with 3,629 population or 2 per cent are found distributed in the lower ranges of density of 0-10 to 21-50, in which, the smallest population of 148 in only 1 village is distributed in 21-50 range.

TABLE 5 : SEX RATIO OF STATE AND DISTRICT, 1901-2001

Census Year	Manipur			Thoubal		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901	1,037	1,038	1,036	-	-	-
1911	1,029	1,023	1,051	-	-	-
1921	1,041	1,029	1,091	-	-	-
1931	1,065	1,048	1,137	-	-	-
1941	1,055	1,044	1,102	-	-	-
1951	1,036	1,039	633	1,024	1,024	-
1961	1,015	1,018	985	1,014	1,014	-
1971	980	980	980	988	986	1,012
1981	971	971	969	994	992	999
1991	958	951	975	980	973	993
2001	974	963	1,009	998	995	1,004

Table-5 presents distribution of sex ratio in the state as sell as in the district during 1901-2001 Census. High sex ratio was recorded from 1901 to 1961 for the state, but no sex ratio for the district during the periods. Because Manipur was a single district state and Thoubal was a sub-division of the state. The sex ratio of the state was 1,037 females per 1,000 males in 1901. The highest sex ratio of 1,065 females per 1,000 males was recorded in 1931 and second highest of 1,055 females per 1,000 males in 1941, for the state. It is seen that sex ratio has declined gradually from 980 to 974 females per 1,000 males after 1971 till 2001, for the state. While increase is seen from 988 to 998 females per 1,000 males for the district during the years. Further the urban sex ratio was found higher than the rural sex ratio in both state and district during 1991-2001. The urban sex ratio was 975 in 1991 and 1,009 females per 1,000 males in 2001 as against the rural sex ratio of 951 in 1991 and 963 females per 1,000 males in 2001 for the state, and for the district, it was 993 (urban) in 1991, and 1,004 females per 1,000 males (urban) in 2001, as against 973 (rural) in 1991 and 995 females per 1,000 males (rural) in 2001 Census.

TABLE 6 : SEX RATIO BY SUB-DIVISIONS, 2001

Serial number	Name of Sub-division	Sex ratio		
		Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5
1	Lilong Sub-Division	992	995	987
2	Thoubal Sub-Division	997	998	996
3	Kakching Sub-Division	1,003	991	1,025
	District Total:	998	995	1,004

In the district the sex ratio is 998 females per 1000 males for total, 995 for rural and 1004 for urban. The sex ratios in all 3 sub-divisions are considerabley high. Among them Kakching has the highest sex ratio of 1003 females per 1000 males in total and 1025 females per 1000 males in urban. It whows that females are more than males in this sub-division.

TABLE 7 : SEX RATIO BY CD BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of C D block	Sex ratio
1	2	3
1	Thoubal C.D. Block	997
2	Kakching C.D. Block.	991
	District Totals :	995

Table 7 shows sex ratio by C.D.Blocks for 2001 Census. The sex ratio of the district is 995 females per 1000 males.It is seen that Thoubal CD Block(997) has sex ratio more than Kakching CD Block (991)

TABLE 8 : SEX RATIO OF RURAL POPULATION BY RANGES, 2001

Range of sex ratio for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage of villages in each range	Population 2001	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 700	1	1.1	39	0.0
700-749	0	0.0	0	0.0
750-799	1	1.1	84	0.0
800-849	1	1.1	5415	2.3
850-899	2	2.2	1732	0.7
900-949	17	18.9	17818	7.7
950-999	21	23.3	88232	37.9
1000-1099	44	48.9	117207	50.3
1100+	3	3.3	2341	1.0
District Total:	90	100.0	232868	100.0
Sex ratio (Rural) for District	995			

Table 8 depicts the rural population by sex ratio ranges for 2001 returns.The highest number of villages (44) with the highest concentration of population (50.3%) are in the sex ratio range 1000-1099 followed by 950-999 ranges in wich there are 21 villages, 88,232 persons forming 37.9 percent of district rural population . This is a good indicator. One village has alarmingly low sex ratio ie. less than 700 females per thousand males, though population size is very small, only 39.

TABLE 9 : SEX RATIO OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS / TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name of U.A. / Town	Urban status of town	Sex ratio
1	2	3	4
1	Samurou	Nagar Panchayat (Part)	995
2	Lilong (Thoubal)	Nagar Panchayat (Part)	984
3	Thoubal	Municipal Council	985
4	Yairipok	Nagar Panchayat	976
5	Sikhong Sekmai	Nagar Panchayat	1,026
6	Wangjing	Nagar Panchayat	1,057
7	Heirok	Nagar Panchayat	1,028
8	Kakching	Municipal Council	1,029
9	Kakching Khunou	Nagar Panchayat	1,025
10	Sugnu	Nagar Panchayat	996
Sex ratio (Urban) for the district:			1,004

In table 9 , the district has no urban agglomeration. It shows only the townwise sex ratios.Sex ratios of all the towns are,considerably high.Sex ratio of Wangjing is the highest followed by Kakching while the lowest is shown by Yairipok. Favourable sex ratios of Wangjing (1057), Kakching (1029), Heirok (1028), Sikhong Sekmai (1026) and Kakching Khunou (1025) show that in these five towns females outnumber males.

TABLE 10 : SEX RATIO OF POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 FOR SUB-DIVISION, 2001

Serial number	Name of Sub- Division	Total / Rural / Urban	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Lilong Sub-Division	Total	13,828	7,028	6,800	968
		Rural	9,290	4,724	4,566	967
		Urban	4,538	2,304	2,234	970
2	Thoubal Sub-Division	Total	27,657	14,068	13,589	966
		Rural	18,263	9,331	8,932	957
		Urban	9,394	4,737	4,657	983
3	Kakching Sub-Division	Total	18,342	9,327	9,015	967
		Rural	12,260	6,242	6,018	964
		Urban	6,082	3,085	2,997	971
	District Total:	Total	59,827	30,423	29,404	967
		Rural	39,813	20,297	19,516	962
		Urban	20,014	10,126	9,888	976

Table 10 shows distiribution of population and sex ratio in age group 0-6. In the district while 59,827 population (30,423 males+29,404 females.) are for total 39,813(20,297 males + 19,516 females) for rural and 20,014 (10,126 males + 9,888 females) for urban, the total sex ratio in this age-group is 967 females per 1000 males.However in sex ratio, urban distribution (976) is more than rural distribution (962). Among the sub-divisions, the highest sex ratio is in Lilong (968), which is closely followed by Kakching (967) and Thoubal (966). The sex ratio ranges from 957 to 967 females per 1000 males in rural and from 970 to 983 females per 1000 males in urban. It shows that the urban sex ratio is generally higher than the rural, and the highest is in Thoubal sub-division (983) followed by Kakching (971) and Lilong (970).

TABLE 11 : SEX RATIO OF POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 FOR C.D. BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of C.D. block	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio in 0-6 age group
		Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thoubal C.D.Block	27,553	14,055	13,498	960
2	Kakching C.D.Block.	12,260	6,242	6,018	964
	District Total	39,813	20,297	19,516	962

Table 11 indicates the distribution of sex ratio in 0-6 age group population at CD Block level. In the district, there are only 2 CD Blocks, namely, Thoubal and Kakching. The sex ratio of Kakching (964) is slightly higher than that of Thoubal (960) and both are distributed more or less around the district average (962).

TABLE 12 : SEX RATIO OF RURAL POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 BY RANGES, 2001

Range of sex ratio for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Population 2001	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
Less than 700	3	3.3	207	0.5
700-749	4	4.4	540	1.4
750-799	5	5.6	837	2.1
800-849	6	6.7	1,245	3.1
850-899	7	7.8	3,107	7.8
900-949	21	23.3	12,032	30.2
950-999	14	15.6	10,531	26.5
1000-1099	16	17.8	8,513	21.4
1100+	14	15.6	2,801	7.0
District (Rural) Total	90	100.0	39,813	100.0
Sex ratio (Rural) for District:		962.0		

Table 12 shows sex ratio of rural population in age group 0-6 by range, the lowest range of less than 700 covers only 3 villages having 207 population or 0.5 percent. While the highest population of 12,032 or 30.2 per cent in 21 villages are in the range of 900-949, the lower ranges from 700-749 to 850-899 together have covered 22 villages with 5,729 population or 6.6 per cent. There are 14 villages with 10,531 population or 26.5 per cent in the higher range of 950-999, 16 villages with 8,513 population or 21.4 per cent in 1000-1099 and another set of 14 villages with 289 population or 7.0 per cent in 1,100 and above. It is seen that favorable sex ratios are shown in the later 2 ranges, covering 30 villages together.

TABLE 13 : SEX RATIO OF POPULATION IN THE AGE GROUP 0-6 FOR URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS / TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name of UA / Town	Urban status of town	Total population in 0-6 age group			Sex ratio for 0-6 age group
			Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Samurou (Part)	NP	1,007	493	514	1,043
2	Lilong (Thoubal) (Part)	NP	3,531	1,811	1,720	950
3	Thoubal	M Cl	5,683	2,891	2,792	966
4	Yairipok	NP	1,231	613	618	1,008
5	Sikhong Sekmai	NP	1,016	510	506	992
6	Wangjing	NP	1,056	519	537	1,035
7	Heirok	NP	408	204	204	1,000
8	Kakching	M Cl	4,081	2,057	2,024	984
9	Kakching Khunou	NP	1,329	676	653	966
10	Sugnu	NP	672	352	320	909
District(Urban) Total			20,014	10,126	9,888	976

Table 13 provides sex ratio of population in the age group 0-6 for Urban Agglomerations/towns for 2001. Urban Agglomeration is conspicuously absent for the district. Table 13 is almost urban replicea of Table 11 except column 3 which shows urban status of town.From the above table it can be seen that Samurou (Part) has shown the highest sex ratio in this age group (1043) followed by Wangjing (1035) and Yairipok (1008). Heirok has shown ideally balance sex ratio of 1000 female children (0-6) against 1000 male children. Sugnu has shown remarkably the lowest sex ratio of 909.

TABLE 14 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION IN SUB-DIVISION, 2001

Serial number	Name of Sub-division	Total / Rural / Urban	Total population	Total Scheduled Castes population	Total Scheduled Tribes population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Lilong Sub-Division	Total	72,651	-	516	-	0.7
		Rural	48,904	-	-	-	0.0
		Urban	23,747	-	516	-	2.2
2	Thoubal Sub-Division	Total	172,635	492	1,169	0.3	0.7
		Rural	107,660	144	925	0.1	0.9
		Urban	64,975	348	244	0.5	0.4
3	Kakching Sub-Divisior	Total	118,854	33,477	2,589	28.2	2.2
		Rural	76,304	1,947	2,343	2.6	3.1
		Urban	42,550	31,530	246	74.1	0.6
	District Total:	Total	364,140	33,969	4,274	9.3	1.2
		Rural	232,868	2,091	3,268	0.9	1.4
		Urban	131,272	31,878	1,006	24.3	0.8

Table 14 shows that there is no population of Scheduled Castes in the Lilong sub-division and likewise no Schedule Tribes in the rural area of the sub-division. Kakching sub-division has the highest concentration of Scheduled Caste population of 33,477 or 28.2 percent of which 31,530 or 74.1 per cent are in urban areas under Kakching Municipal Council & Kakching Khunou Nagar Panchayat. The population of Scheduled Tribes in Kakching sub-division is 2,589 or 2.2 per cent of which 2,343 or 3.1 per cent are mostly in rural and small number of 246 or 0.6 per cent are in urban. In Thoubal sub-division the population of Scheduled Castes is 1,169 or 0.7 per cent and Scheduled Tribes is 492 or 0.3 per cent. Both are distributed in small proportion in the sub-division.

TABLE 15 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION IN C.D. BLOCKS. 2001

Sl.No.	Name of C.D. block	Total population	Total Scheduled Castes population	Total Scheduled Tribes population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Thoubal C.D.Block	156564	144	925	0.1	0.6
2	Kakching C.D.Block.	76304	1947	2343	2.6	3.1
	District Total	232868	2091	3268	0.9	1.4

The Number and percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe population in C.D.Blocks for 2001 can be noticed from Table 15. Both C.D.Blocks have very low percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Thoubal C.D.Block has almost negligible Scheduled Castes (0.1%) and less than one percent of Scheduled Tribes (0.6%). Kakching C.D.Block has 2.6 percent Scheduled Castes and 3.1 percent Scheduled Tribes.

TABLE 16 : PROPORTION OF SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION IN VILLAGES, 2001

Percentage range of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Number of villages	Percentage	Scheduled Castes Population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Nil	81	90.0	0	0.0
Less than 5	5	5.6	31	1.5
5-10	1	1.1	31	1.5
11-20	1	1.1	939	44.9
21-30	0	0.0	0	0.0
31-40	0	0.0	0	0.0
41-50	0	0.0	0	0.0
51-75	1	1.1	946	45.2
76 and above	1	1.1	144	6.9
District Total	*90*	*100.0*	*2091*	*100.0*

From Table 16 it is seen that out of total 90 villages in the district only 9 have Scheduled Caste population. The highest population of Scheduled Castes 946 or 45.2 per cent for one village is distributed in the higher range of 51-75, of total population, followed by another village having 939 or 44.9 per cent in the range of 11-20. The lowest range less than 5 covers 5 villages with 31 population (1.5%). However, only one village having 144 population falls in the highest range of 76 and above.

TABLE 17 : PROPORTION OF SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION TO TOTAL POPULATION IN VILLAGES, 2001

Percentage range of Scheduled Tribes population to total population	Number of villages	Percentage	Scheduled Tribes Population	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Nil	72	80.0	0	0.0
Less than 5	13	14.4	188	5.8
5-10	0	0.0	0	0.0
11-20	0	0.0	0	0.0
21-30	1	1.1	1630	49.9
31-40	0	0.0	0	0.0
41-50	0	0.0	0	0.0
51-75	0	0.0	0	0.0
76 and above	4	4.4	1450	44.4
District Total	90	100.0	3268	100.0

Table 17 shows distribution of Scheduled Tribe population by percentage range. Out of total 90 villages, 18 are inhabited by Tribal population. There are 13 villages with 188 population distributed in the percentage range of less than 5, only 1 village but with large population of 1,630, in the range of 21-30, and 4 villages with 1,450 in the range of 76 and above.

TABLE 18 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION IN URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS / TOWNS, 2001

Sl.No.	Name of UA / Town	Total population	Total Scheduled Castes population	Total Scheduled Tribes population	Percentage of Scheduled Castes population to total population	Percentage of Scheduled Tribes population to total population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Samurou (NP) (Part)	5,048	-	-	-	-
2	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	18,699	-	516	-	3
3	Thoubal (M Cl)	41,174	348	234	1	1
4	Yairipok (NP)	8,261	-	-	-	-
5	Sikhong Sekmai (NP)	6,120	-	10	-	-
6	Wangjing (NP)	6,970	-	-	-	-
7	Heirok (NP)	2,450	-	-	-	-
8	Kakching (M Cl)	28,724	25,306	211	88	1
9	Kakching Khunou (NP)	9,318	6,224	-	67	-
10	Sugnu (NP)	4,508	-	35	-	1
District(Urban) Total		131,272	31,878	1,006	24	1

Table 18 presents distribution of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population and their percentage shares, in 2001 Census. The district accounts for 24.3 per cent of Scheduled Castes and only a small fraction of 0.8 per cent of Scheduled Tribes. It can be seen that out of 10 towns in the district, there is no Scheduled Caste in 7 towns and no Scheduled Tribe in 5 towns. However, 88.1 per cent and 66.8 per cent of Scheduled Castes are concentrated in Kakching (MCl) and Kakching Khunou (NP). Whereas the Scheduled Tribes constitute a very small proportion of 2.8 per cent in Lilong (NP.Part), 0.8 per cent in Sugnu (NP) and 0.6 per cent in Thoubal (MCl).

TABLE 19 : SEX RATIO AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN C. D. BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of C D block	Scheduled Castes sex ratio	Scheduled Tribes sex ratio
1	2	3	4
1	Thoubal C.D.Block	895	903
2	Kakching C.D.Block	1094	957
	District Total	1079	942

Table - 19 shows distribution of sex ratio of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in C.D.Blocks of the district in 2001 Census. The district recorded 1079 females per 1000 males for Scheduled Castes and 942 females per 1000 males for Scheduled Tribes. It can be seen that for both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Kakching C.D.Block has higher sex ratios than that of Thoubal C.D.Block.The sex ratio of the Scheduled Castes is 1094 females per 1000 males in Kakching as against 895 females per 1000 males in Thoubal and the sex ratio is 957 females per 1000 males in Kakching as against 903 females per 1000 males in Thoubal in respect of Scheduled Tribes.

TABLE 20 : SEX RATIO AMONG SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS / TOWNS, 2001

Sl.No.	Name of U.A / Town	Schedule Castes sex ratio	Scheduled Tribes sex ratio
1	2	3	4
1	Samurou (NP) (Part)	-	-
2	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	-	1040
3	Thoubal (M Cl)	966	1000
4	Yairipok (NP)	-	-
5	Sikhong Sekmai (NP)	-	2333
6	Wangjing (NP)	-	-
7	Heirok (NP)	-	-
8	Kakching (M Cl)	1042	702
9	Kakching Khunou (NP)	1030	-
10	Sugnu (NP)	-	750
	Sex ratio (Urban) for the district:	1039	946

Table 20 presents sex ratios for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in urban agglomeration and towns in 2001 Census. Actually the district has no

urban agglomeration but it has 10 statutory towns of which 3 are inhabited by Scheduled Castes and 5 are inhabited by Scheduled Tribes. The district has higher sex ratio of 1,039 females per 1000 males for Scheduled Tribes. For the 3 towns of Kakching (MCl), Kaching Khunou (NP) and Thoubal (MCl), the sex ratios are 1,042,1,030 and 946 females per 1000 males respectively. For the Scheduled Tribes, the highest sex ratio is in Shikhong Sekmai,NP (2,333), followed by Lilong Part NP, (1,040) and Thoubal MCL (1000). Kakching (MCl) has the lowest sex ratio of 702 females per 1000 males.

TABLE 21 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SUB-DIVISION, 2001

Serial number	Name of Sub-Division	Total / Rural / Urban	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
			Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Lilong Sub-Division	Total	38,291	23,706	14,585	34,360	12,767	21,593	65.1	80.5	49.7	30.9
		Rural	24,426	15,327	9,099	24,478	9,192	15,286	61.7	77.4	45.9	31.5
		Urban	13,865	8,379	5,486	9,882	3,575	6,307	72.2	86.8	57.4	29.4
2	Thoubal Sub-Division	Total	96,944	59,036	37,908	75,691	27,399	48,292	66.9	81.6	52.2	29.4
		Rural	55,516	34,746	20,770	52,144	19,144	33,000	62.1	78	46.3	31.7
		Urban	41,428	24,290	17,138	23,547	8,255	15,292	74.5	87.4	61.7	25.6
3	Kakching Sub-Division	Total	66,867	39,367	27,500	51,987	19,975	32,012	66.5	78.7	54.5	24.3
		Rural	40,323	24,397	15,926	35,981	13,929	22,052	63	76	49.8	26.2
		Urban	26,544	14,970	11,574	16,006	6,046	9,960	72.8	83.5	62.4	21.1
	District Total:	Total	202,102	122,109	79,993	162,038	60,141	101,897	66.4	80.4	52.5	28
		Rural	120,265	74,470	45,795	112,603	42,265	70,338	62.3	77.2	47.4	29.8
		Urban	81,837	47,639	34,198	49,435	17,876	31,559	73.6	86	61.2	24.8

Table 21 provides number and percentage of literates and illiterates by sub-divisions for 2001Census. In the district, 66.4 per cent of the total population 80.4 per cent of males and 52.5 per cent of the females are literates. Of the 3 sub-divisions, Thoubal has the highest literacy rate of 66.9 per cent, which is closely followed by Kakching with 66.5 per cent and by Lilong with 65.1 per cent. While Thoubal has the highest male literacy rate with 81.6 per cent of male literates, in respect of female literates Kakching with 54.5 per cent is ahead of all sub-divisions, and further Kakching has the least gap of 21.1 per cent in male and female literacy rate. The gap in literacy rate is 29.4 per cent in Thoubal and 30.9 per cent in Lilong sub-division.

TABLE 22 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN C. D. BLOCKS,

Serial number	Name of C.D.block	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Thoubal C.D.Block	79,942	50,073	29,869	76,622	28,336	48,286	62	77.8	46.2	31.6
2	Kakching C.D.Block.	40,323	24,397	15,926	35,981	13,929	22,052	63	76	49.8	26.2
	District Totals:	120,265	74,470	45,795	112,603	42,265	70,338	62.3	77.2	47.4	29.8

Table 22 gives percentages of literates and illiterates by sex at CD.Block level in 2001 Census. For the district, total the literacy rate is 62.3 per cent while the male and female literacy rates are 77.2 per cent for males and 47.4 per cent respectively. Thus it gives rise to the gap in male and female literacy rate as 29.8 per cent. The male literacy rate of Thoubal (77.8%) is slightly higher than that of Kakching (76.0%). Whereas the female literacy rate in reversely Kakching (49.8%) exceeds that of Thoubal (46.2%).

TABLE 23 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY LITERACY RATE RANGE, 2001

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0
1-10	0	0.0	-	0.0
11-20	0	0.0	-	0.0
21-30	1	1.1	39	0.0
31-40	3	3.3	1,277	0.5
41-50	8	8.9	28,056	12.0
51-60	20	22.2	55,348	23.8
61-70	39	43.3	106,687	45.8
71-80	18	20.0	40,296	17.3
81-90	1	1.1	1,165	0.5
91-99	0	0.0	-	0.0
100.0	0	0.0	-	0.0
District Total:	90	100.0	232,868	100.0
Literacy rate for District:		66.4		

In Table 23, it can be seen that highest number of villages with 106,687 population are in the range of 61-70 literacy rate, 20 villages with 55,348 population in 51-60, 18 villages with 40,296 population in 71-80, but only 1 village with 1,165 population in the higher range of 81-90. In the lower groups of ranges 21-30 to 41-50 there are 12 villages having 29,372 population altogether.

TABLE 24 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS / TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name and urban status of UA/Town	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male-female literacy
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Samurou (NP) (Part)	3,047	1,819	1,228	2,001	711	1,290	75.4	89.3	61.3	28
2	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	10,818	6,560	4,258	7,881	2,864	5,017	71.3	86.2	56.4	29.8
3	Thoubal (M Cl)	27,392	15,922	11,470	13,782	4,825	8,957	77.2	89.2	65	24.1
4	Yairipok (NP)	5,307	3,180	2,127	2,954	1,000	1,954	75.5	89.2	61.4	27.7
5	Sikhong Sekmai (NP)	3,190	1,984	1,206	2,930	1,037	1,893	62.5	79	46.5	32.5
6	Wangjing (NP)	4,237	2,420	1,817	2,733	969	1,764	71.6	84.3	59.7	24.6
7	Heirok (NP)	1,302	784	518	1,148	424	724	63.8	78.1	49.9	28.2
8	Kakching (M Cl)	18,434	10,238	8,196	10,290	3,918	6,372	74.8	84.6	65.3	19.3
9	Kakching Khunou (NP)	5,399	3,154	2,245	3,919	1,448	2,471	67.6	80.3	55.3	25.1
10	Sugnu (NP)	2,711	1,578	1,133	1,797	680	1,117	70.7	82.8	58.7	24.1
District(Urban) Total		81,837	47,639	34,198	49,435	17,876	31,559	73.6	86	61.2	24.8

Table 24 presents percentage of literates by sex in urban areas. Among 9 towns, Thoubal has the highest literates of 77.2 per cent closely followed by Yairipok, NP (75.5%) and Samurou NP.Pt. (75.4%). Regarding mle literacy rate Samurou town, has the highest literates of (89.3) per cent followed closely by Thoubal and Yairipok with 89.2 per cent each. In respect of females, Kakching MCl, with 65.3 per cent of literates is ahead of all the towns. However, Thoubal, MCl (65.0%), Yairipok NP.(61.4%) and Samurou Pt. (61.3%) also scored higher proportions of female literates. Further, it can be seen that the least (lowest) gap of 19.3 per cent between male and female literates is in Kakching (MCl), while Lilong has the highest of 29.8 per cent in this respect.

TABLE 25: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN C.D. BLOCKS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of C.D.block	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male/female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Thoubal C.D.Block	92	55	37	52	21	31	78	90.2	64.9	25.3
2	Kakching C.D.Block.	1,161	661	500	786	269	517	70.2	83	58.2	24.8
	District Totals :	1,253	716	537	838	290	548	70.7	83.5	58.6	24.9

Table 25 gives percentage of the Scheduled Caste literates by sex in CD.Blocks in 2001 Census. The literacy rate of Scheduled Castes is 70.7 per cent for the whole district, 78.0 per cent for Thoubal and 70.2 per cent for Kakching CD.Block. In both male and female literacy rates, Thoubal (90.2% and 64.9%) is ahead of Kakching (83.0% and 58.2 %).

TABLE 26 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY LITERACY RATE RANGE FOR SCHEDULED CASTES POPULATION, 2001

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Scheduled Castes Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0	1	11.1	3	0.1
1-10	0	0.0	0	0.0
11-20	0	0.0	0	0.0
21-30	0	0.0	0	0.0
31-40	0	0.0	0	0.0
41-50	1	11.1	10	0.5
51-60	1	11.1	7	0.3
61-70	4	44.4	988	47.3
71-80	2	22.2	1,083	51.8
81-90	0	0.0	0	0.0
91-99	0	0.0	0	0.0
100	0	0.0	0	0.0
District Total:	9	100.0	2,091	100.0
Literacy rate for District (Rural):		73.7		

Distribution of villages by literacy rate range for Scheduled Castes returned for 2001 Census has been shown by Table 26. As Scheduled Castes are mainly urban dwellers, out of 90 villages, only 9 have returned 2,091 Scheduled Castes population. The literacy rate of these villages ranges from 41 to 80. Most of the villages (4) lie in the literacy rate range of 61-70 while 2 villages are in the range of 71-80. Of the 9 villages, 1 village with only 3 SCs population falls in 0 range of literacy rate.

TABLE NO.27 NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED CASTES LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN TOWNS, 2001

Sl.No	Name and urban status of Town	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male/female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Thoubal (M Cl)	195	119	76	153	58	95	68.7	79.3	56.7	22.6
2	Kakching (M Cl)	16,355	9,005	7,350	8,951	3,386	5,565	75.3	84.9	66.1	18.8
3	Kakching Khunou (NP)	3,694	2,147	1,547	2,530	919	1,611	68.5	81.4	56.1	25.4
	Thoubal (Urban)	20,244	11,271	8,973	11,634	4,363	7,271	73.9	84.2	64	20.2

Number and percentage of Scheduled Caste literates and illiterates by sex in towns are shown in Table 27 for 2001 Census. It is crystal clear from the table that Kakching Municipal Council has maximum number of Scheduled Castes among the 3 towns. Again Kakching Municipal Council has the maximum percentage of literates (75.3 percent) followed by Thoubal (68.7) and Kakching Khunou (68.5). The gap in male-female literacy rate is the highest in Kakching Khunou (25.4) followed by Thoubal (22.6) and Kakching (18.8). The highest literacy rate and the least gap in male-female literacy rate are co-related and thus it indicates that Kakching enjoys this position.

TABLE 28: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN C. D. BLOCKS, 2001

Sl.No.	Name of C.D.Block	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male/female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Thoubal C.D.Block	528	336	192	397	150	247	64.1	77.4	49.2	28.2
2	Kakching C.D.Block.	1,586	891	695	757	306	451	78.7	87.7	69.5	18.2
	District Totals	2,114	1,227	887	1,154	456	698	74.4	84.6	63.8	20.8

An idea of sexwise number and percentage of Scheduled Tribes the literates and illitrates of in C.D.Blocks (i.e. rural area) can be seen from Table 28. It is transparent that Kakching C.D.Block has the highest number of Scheduled Tribes with the higher percentage of literates (78.7 percent) than Thoubal C.D.Block which has 64.1 percent of literate Scheduled Tribes. Kakching C.D.Block has shown lower gap (18.2 percent) in male-female literacy rate than Thoubal C.D.Block which has recorded 28.2 percent gap in male-female literacy rate.

TABLE 29 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES BY LITERACY RATE RANGE FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION, 2001

Range of literacy rate for villages	Number of inhabited villages	Percentage distribution of villages	Scheduled Tribes Population	Percentage distribution of population
1	2	3	4	5
0	2	11.1	3	0.1
1-10	0	0.0	0	0.0
11-20	0	0.0	0	0.0
21-30	0	0.0	0	0.0
31-40	3	16.7	39	1.2
41-50	1	5.6	5	0.2
51-60	2	11.1	545	16.7
61-70	1	5.6	84	2.6
71-80	3	16.7	901	27.6
81-90	3	16.7	1,682	51.5
91-99	0	0.0	0	0.0
100	3	16.7	9	0.3
District Total:	18	100.0	3,268	100.0
Literacy rate for District (Rural):		74.4		

In table 29 there are altogether 18 villages having 3,268 Scheduled Tribe population.The Scheduled Tribe populated villages are just double of the Scheduled Caste populated villages. It transpires from the above table that 2 villages with 3 Tribal members are within "0" literacy rate range , 3 villages with 39 Scheduled Tribes are in 31- 40 range group, 1 is in 41- 50 range group, 2 in 51- 60 range, 1 in 61-70 range, and 3 villages each in 71-81 and 81-90 ranges of literacy rate.

TABLE NO.30 NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES LITERATES AND ILLITERATES BY SEX IN TOWNS, 2001

Sl.No.	Name and urban status of Town	Number of literates and illiterates						Percentage of literates			Gap in male/female literacy rate
		Number of literates			Number of illiterates						
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP)	317	176	141	199	77	122	73.4	83.4	63.8	19.6
2	Thoubal (M Cl)	149	88	61	85	29	56	81.4	93.6	68.5	25.1
3	Sikhong Sekmai (NP)	5	2	3	5	1	4	71.4	100	60	40
4	Kakching (M Cl)	146	95	51	65	29	36	82.5	90.5	70.8	19.6
5	Sugnu (NP)	31	19	12	4	1	3	93.9	100	85.7	14.3
	Thoubal (Urban)	648	380	268	358	137	221	77.9	88.2	66.8	21.3

Table No. 30 shows number and percentage of Scheduled Tribe literates and illiterates by sex distributed in Towns. It also potrays gap in male and female literacy rates. Sikhong Sekmai has the highest gap between the male female literacy rate (40.0) followed by Thoubal (MCl) (25.1),Lilong (Thoubal)(NP) and Kakching (MCl) both returning 19.6 percent gap in male-female literacy rates. Towns of Sugnu and Sikhong Sekmai have shown 100 percent male literates which is really commendable.For female literacy Sugnu is at the top and next is Kakching.

TABLE 31: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS, AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX IN SUB-DIVISION, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Sub-Division	Persons / Males / Females	Total population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Lilong	Persons	72,651	15,684	21.6	13,271	18.3	28,955	39.9	43,696	60.1
	Sub-Division	Males	36,473	11,628	31.9	4,476	12.3	16,104	44.2	20,369	55.8
		Females	36,178	4,056	11.2	8,795	24.3	12,851	35.5	23,327	64.5
2	Thoubal	Persons	172,635	51,854	30.0	29,964	17.4	81,818	47.4	90,817	52.6
	Sub-Division	Males	86,435	33,881	39.2	8,708	10.1	42,589	49.3	43,846	50.7
		Females	86,200	17,973	20.9	21,256	24.7	39,229	45.5	46,971	54.5
3	Kakching	Persons	118,854	43,948	37.0	22,622	19	66,570	56	52,284	44
	Sub-Division	Males	59,342	27,276	46.0	7,042	11.9	34,318	57.8	25,024	42.2
		Females	59,512	16,672	28.0	15,580	26.2	32,252	54.2	27,260	45.8
	District Total:	Persons	364,140	111,486	30.6	65,857	18.1	177,343	48.7	186,797	51.3
		Males	182,250	72,785	39.9	20,226	11.1	93,011	51	89,239	49
		Females	181,890	38,701	21.3	45,631	25.1	84,332	46.4	97,558	53.6

From Table No. 31 given above it is apparent that both in terms of number and percentage females are ahead of males in the category of non-workers . Again in the realm of marginal workers (who are workers for less than 6 months or 183 days of the year of reference) females are ahead of males both in number and percentage. Naturally, males have shown greater propensity as main workers who are workers for major portion of the year (more than 6 months or 183 days) both in terms of number and percentage. Numerically, Thoubal sub-division has the highest male (33,881) and female (17,973) main workers followed by Kakching (male main worker- 27276 and female main worker-16672) and Lilong (male main worker-11628 and female main worker- 4056) sub-divisions. In terms of percentage Kakching sub-division is ahead of Thoubal and Lilong Sub-divisions for male and female main workers separately. Further, Kakching has recorded lowest female non-workers as 45.8 per cent, while the highest 64.5 per cent are in Lilong sub-division.

TABLE 32: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS, AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX IN C. D. BLOCKS, 2001

Serial number	Name of C.D. block	Persons / Males / Females	Total Population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Thoubal C.D.Block	Persons	156,564	43,496	27.8	29,446	18.8	72,942	46.6	83,622	53.4
		Males	78,409	29,126	37.1	8,873	11.3	37,999	48.5	40,410	51.5
		Females	78,155	14,370	18.4	20,573	26.3	34,943	44.7	43,212	55.3
2	Kakching C.D.Block.	Persons	76,304	27,981	36.7	15,243	20	43,224	56.6	33,080	43.4
		Males	38,326	17,546	45.8	4,787	12.5	22,333	58.3	15,993	41.7
		Females	37,978	10,435	27.5	10,456	27.5	20,891	55	17,087	45
	District Rural Totals	Persons	232,868	71,477	30.7	44,689	19.2	116,166	49.9	116,702	50.1
		Males	116,735	46,672	40	13,660	11.7	60,332	51.7	56,403	48.3
		Females	116,133	24,805	21.4	31,029	26.7	55,834	48.1	60,299	51.9

Table 32 shows number and percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers by sex in C.D.Blocks as per 2001 Census.Thoubal C.D.Block has more than double population than Kakching C.D.Block . So main workers are numerically more in Thoubal C.D.Block (43,496) than Kakching C.D.Block (27,981). In terms of proportion for both sexes (separately) Kakching is ahead of Thoubal C.D.Block. The district has recorded 116,702, or 50.1 per cent of non-workers which constituted almost half of its population.In terms of proportion, 36.7 per cent are main workers in Kakching, while 27.8 per cent are main workers in Thoubal Marginal workers constituted 20 per cent in Kakching, and 18.8 per cent in Thoubal. So it is seen that Kakching C.D.Block is ahead of Thoubal C.D.Block in all respects.

TABLE 33: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS, AND NON-WORKERS BY SEX IN URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS / TOWNS, 2001

Sl. No.	Name and urban status of UA / Town	Persons / Males / Females	Total Population	Main workers		Marginal workers		Total workers (Main and marginal workers)		Non workers	
				Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Samurou (NP) (Part)	Persons	5,048	823	16.3	700	13.9	1,523	30.2	3,525	69.8
		Males	2,530	702	27.7	283	11.2	985	38.9	1,545	61.1
		Females	2,518	121	4.8	417	16.6	538	21.4	1,980	78.6
2	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	Persons	18,699	3,053	16.3	2,938	15.7	5,991	32	12,708	68
		Males	9,424	2,488	26.4	1,155	12.3	3,643	38.7	5,781	61.3
		Females	9,275	565	6.1	1,783	19.2	2,348	25.3	6,927	74.7
3	Thoubal (M Cl)	Persons	41,174	13,193	32	6,984	17	20,177	49	20,997	51
		Males	20,747	8,646	41.7	1,935	9.3	10,581	51	10,166	49
		Females	20,427	4,547	22.3	5,049	24.7	9,596	47	10,831	53
4	Yairipok (NP)	Persons	8,261	2,242	27.1	988	12	3,230	39.1	5,031	60.9
		Males	4,180	1,539	36.8	266	6.4	1,805	43.2	2,375	56.8
		Females	4,081	703	17.2	722	17.7	1,425	34.9	2,656	65.1
5	Sikhong Sekmai (NP)	Persons	6,120	1,866	30.5	553	9	2,419	39.5	3,701	60.5
		Males	3,021	1,247	41.3	188	6.2	1,435	47.5	1,586	52.5
		Females	3,099	619	20	365	11.8	984	31.8	2,115	68.2
6	Wangjing (NP)	Persons	6,970	1,992	28.6	1,287	18.5	3,279	47	3,691	53
		Males	3,389	1,254	37	387	11.4	1,641	48.4	1,748	51.6
		Females	3,581	738	20.6	900	25.1	1,638	45.7	1,943	54.3

7	Heirok (NP)	Persons	2,450	873	35.6	339	13.8	1,212	49.5	1,238	50.5
		Males	1,208	507	42	97	8	604	50	604	50
		Females	1,242	366	29.5	242	19.5	608	49	634	51
8	Kakching (M Cl)	Persons	28,724	11,843	41.2	4,290	14.9	16,133	56.2	12,591	43.8
		Males	14,156	7,012	49.5	1,271	9	8,283	58.5	5,873	41.5
		Females	14,568	4,831	33.2	3,019	20.7	7,850	53.9	6,718	46.1
9	Kakching Khunou (NP)	Persons	9,318	2,819	30.3	2,376	25.5	5,195	55.8	4,123	44.2
		Males	4,602	1,782	38.7	809	17.6	2,591	56.3	2,011	43.7
		Females	4,716	1,037	22	1,567	33.2	2,604	55.2	2,112	44.8
10	Sugnu (NP)	Persons	4,508	1,305	28.9	713	15.8	2,018	44.8	2,490	55.2
		Males	2,258	936	41.5	175	7.8	1,111	49.2	1,147	50.8
		Females	2,250	369	16.4	538	23.9	907	40.3	1,343	59.7
	District (Urban) Total:	Persons	131,272	40,009	30.5	21,168	16.1	61,177	46.6	70,095	53.4
		Males	65,515	26,113	39.9	6,566	10	32,679	49.9	32,836	50.1
		Females	65,757	13,896	21.1	14,602	22.2	28,498	43.3	37,259	56.7

Table 33 presents distribution of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers by sex in urban agglomeration in 2001 Census. It is seen that Kakching Town has the highest proportion of main workers with 41.2 per cent followed by Kakching Khunou town with 32.7 per cent and Heirok with 35.6 per cent. On the other hand Samurou and Lilong have the lowest proportions of main workers (16.3 per cent each) . In case of females, tKakching has the highest proportion of main workers with 33.2 per cent, followed by Heirok with 29.5 per cent. In the category of marginal workers there are 33.2 per cent of female workers in Kakching Khunou, 25.1 per cent in Wangjing and 24.7 per cent in Thoubal in order. In all the towns (10) the female workers are found exceeding the males in this category.

TABLE 34 : DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY SEX IN FOUR CATEGORIES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN SUB-DIVISION, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of Sub-Division	Persons / Males / Females	Total Population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Lilong Sub-Division	Persons	72651	28955	10511	5081	3,036	10327
				(39.9)	(36.3)	(17.5)	(10.5)	(35.7)
		Males	36473	16104	6553	2337	359	6855
				(44.2)	(40.7)	(14.5)	(2.2)	(42.6)
		Females	36178	12851	3958	2744	2,677	3472
				(35.5)	(30.8)	(21.4)	(20.8)	(27.0)
2	Thoubal Sub-Division	Persons	172635	81818	28621	15206	12,952	25039
				(47.4)	(35.0)	(18.6)	(15.8)	(30.6)
		Males	86435	42589	16883	6862	2,176	16668
				(49.3)	(39.6)	(16.1)	(5.1)	(39.1)
		Females	86200	39229	11738	8344	10,776	8371
				(45.5)	(29.9)	(21.3)	(27.5)	(21.3)
3	Kakching Sub-Division	Persons	118854	66570	27722	16525	4,205	18118
				(56.0)	(41.6)	(24.8)	(6.3)	(27.2)
		Males	59342	34318	15418	6468	1,209	11223
				(57.8)	(44.9)	(18.8)	(3.5)	(32.7)
		Females	59512	32252	12304	10057	2,996	6895
				(54.2)	(38.1)	(31.2)	(9.3)	(21.4)
	District Total:	Persons	364140	177343	66854	36812	20,193	53484
				(48.7)	(37.7)	(20.8)	(11.4)	(30.2)
		Males	182250	93011	38854	15667	3,744	34746
				(51.0)	(41.8)	(16.8)	(4.0)	(37.4)
		Females	181890	84332	28000	21145	16,449	18738
				(46.4)	(33.2)	(25.1)	(19.5)	(22.2)

Note: Percentages are given in brackets

TABLE 36 : DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY SEX IN FOUR CATEGORIES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF URBAN AGGLOMERATIONS / TOWNS , 2001

Sl. No.	Name and urban status of UA / Town	Persons / Males / Females	Total population	Total number of workers (Main + Marginal)	Category of workers			
					Cultivators	Agricultural Labourers	Household Industry workers	Other workers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Number (Percentage)				
1	Samurou (NP) (Part)	Persons	5048	1523	268	309	152	794
				(30.2)	(17.6)	(20.3)	(10.0)	(52.1)
		Males	2530	985	227	181	8	569
				(38.9)	(23.0)	(18.4)	(0.8)	(57.8)
		Females	2518	538	41	128	144	225
				(21.4)	(7.6)	(23.8)	(26.8)	(41.8)
2	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	Persons	18699	5991	1234	747	746	3264
				(32.0)	(20.6)	(12.5)	(12.5)	(54.5)
		Males	9424	3643	709	458	170	2306
				(38.7)	(19.5)	(12.6)	(4.7)	(63.3)
		Females	9275	2348	525	289	576	958
				(25.3)	(22.4)	(12.3)	(24.5)	(40.8)
3	Thoubal (M Cl)	Persons	41174	20177	3931	1817	5310	9119
				(49.0)	(19.5)	(9.0)	(26.3)	(45.2)
		Males	20747	10581	2580	1047	752	6202
				(51.0)	(24.4)	(9.9)	(7.1)	(58.6)
		Females	20427	9596	1351	770	4558	2917
				(47.0)	(14.1)	(8.0)	(47.5)	(30.4)
4	Yairipok (NP)	Persons	8261	3230	784	534	534	1378
				(39.1)	(24.3)	(16.5)	(16.5)	(42.7)
		Males	4180	1805	419	170	128	1088
				(43.2)	(23.2)	(9.4)	(7.1)	(60.3)
		Females	4081	1425	365	364	406	290
				(34.9)	(25.6)	(25.5)	(28.5)	(20.4)
5	Sikhong Sekmai (NP)	Persons	6120	2419	790	672	308	649
				(39.5)	(32.7)	(27.8)	(12.7)	(26.8)
		Males	3021	1435	559	409	41	426
				(47.5)	(39.0)	(28.5)	(2.9)	(29.7)
		Females	3099	984	231	263	267	223
				(31.8)	(23.5)	(26.7)	(27.1)	(22.7)
6	Wangjing (NP)	Persons	6970	3279	622	484	567	1606
				(47.0)	(19.0)	(14.8)	(17.3)	(49.0)
		Males	3389	1641	337	278	94	932
				(48.4)	(20.5)	(16.9)	(5.7)	(56.8)
		Females	3581	1638	285	206	473	674
				(45.7)	(17.4)	(12.6)	(28.9)	(41.1)
7	Heirok (NP)	Persons	2450	1212	184	266	200	562
				(49.5)	(15.2)	(21.9)	(16.5)	(46.4)
		Males	1208	604	132	79	16	377
				(50.0)	(21.9)	(13.1)	(2.6)	(62.4)
		Females	1242	608	52	187	184	185
8	Kakching (M Cl)	Persons	28724	16133	3751	4430	1040	6912
				(56.2)	(23.3)	(27.5)	(6.4)	(42.8)
		Males	14156	8283	1992	1518	517	4256
				(58.5)	(24.0)	(18.3)	(6.2)	(51.4)
		Females	14568	7850	1759	2912	523	2656
				(53.9)	(22.4)	(37.1)	(6.7)	(33.8)

9	Kakching Khunou (NP)	Persons	9318	5195	2351	1527	245	1072
				(55.8)	(45.3)	(29.4)	(4.7)	(20.6)
		Males	4602	2591	1195	550	83	763
				(56.3)	(46.1)	(21.2)	(3.2)	(29.4)
		Females	4716	2604	1156	977	162	309
				(55.2)	(44.4)	(37.5)	(6.2)	(11.9)
10	Sugnu (NP)	Persons	4508	2018	542	659	105	712
				(44.8)	(26.9)	(32.7)	(5.2)	(35.3)
		Males	2258	1111	349	231	48	483
				(49.2)	(31.4)	(20.8)	(4.3)	(43.5)
		Females	2250	907	193	428	57	229
				(40.3)	(21.3)	(47.2)	(6.3)	(25.2)
	District (Urban) Total:	Persons	131272	61177	14457	11445	9207	26068
				(46.6)	(23.6)	(18.7)	(15.0)	(42.6)
		Males	65515	32679	8499	4921	1857	17402
				(49.9)	(26.0)	(15.1)	(5.7)	(53.3)
		Females	65757	28498	5958	6524	7350	8666
				(43.3)	(20.9)	(22.9)	(25.8)	(30.4)

It is clear from the aforementioned table 36 that 46.6% of urban population contribute to the work-force. Of the total urban working-force 23.65 are engaged in cultivation 18.7% in agricultural labour 15.0% in household industry and 42.6% in other works. Males (49.9%) are ahead of females (43.3%) in contribution towards work-force. Thoubal (MCl) with its large population (41,174), has contributed the highest number of 20,177 total workers, which is followed by Kakching (MCl) with 16,133 total workers. However, in terms of proportion, Kakching with 56.2 per cent is ahead of all towns. It is followed by Kakching Khunou (55.8%), and Heirok (49.5%). Cultivators are the highest population in Kakching khunou (45.3%) followed by Sikhong Sekmai (32.7%) and Sugnu (26.9%). Agricultural labourers are in the highest percentage in Sugnu (32.7) followed by Kakching Khunou (29.4) and Sikhong Sekmai (27.8). Household Industry Workers have the highest percentage in Thoubal (MCl) (26.3) followed by Wangjing (17.3) and Yairipok (16.5). The highest percentage of Other workers may be observed in Lilong (Thoubal)(Part) (54.5) followed by Samurou (52.1) and Wangjing (49.0). Interestingly, in Household Industry the female workers are found outnumbering the male workers in most of the towns. Thoubal (MCl) has the highest proportion of workers in the household industry with 26.3 per cent, followed by Wangjing (NP) with 17.3 per cent.

TABLE 37 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO AVAILABILITY OF DIFFERENT AMENITIES, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of C. D. block	Number of inhabited villages	Type of amenity available					Type of amenity available				
			Education	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport communications $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Thoubal C.D.Block	63	62	22	50	19	10	51	0	7	57	59
		(100)	(98.4)	(34.9)	(79.4)	(30.2)	(15.9)	(81.0)	(0.0)	(11.1)	(90.5)	(93.7)
2	Kakching C.D.Block.	27	26	14	16	13	4	22	1	5	22	25
		(100)	(96.3)	(51.9)	(59.3)	(48.1)	(14.8)	(81.5)	(3.7)	(18.5)	(81.5)	(92.6)
	District Total:	90	88	36	66	32	14	73	1	12	79	84
		(100)	(97.8)	(40.0)	(73.3)	(35.6)	(15.6)	(81.1)	(1.1)	(13.3)	(87.8)	(93.3)

Note : - Percentages are given in brackets.

* Based on the improved drinking water source, drinking water supply has been classified as 'Improved ' or otherwise. If the household has access to drinking water supplied from a tap or a hand pump / tube well situated within or outside the premises it is considered as having access to 'Improved drinking water source'. However, the concept of improved drinking water is state specific and this is to be considered accordingly.

Post office includes Post office, telegraph office and Post and telegraph office.

$ Transport communication includes bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways.

Table 37 gives the glimpse of distribution of villages according to availability of different amenities as per community Development Block.It is apparent from the table that Thoubal C.D.Block is ahead of Kakching C.D.Block with respect to education, improved drinking water, telephone, approach by pucca road and power supply amenities while it is behind Kakching C.D.Block with respect to medical, post office, transport communications, banking and agricultural Credit Societies. One village from each C.D.Block is without education facility. Thoubal C.D.Block is benefitted by banking facility while out of 27 villages only one village of Kakching C.D.Block is credited to enjoy banking facility. With regard to banking telephone and agricultural credit societies both the C.D.Blocks are at very low level.

TABLE38 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF RURAL POPULATION SERVED BY DIFFERENT AMENITIES, 2001

Sl. No.	Name of C. D. block	Total population of inhabited villages	Type of amenity available									
			Education	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport communications $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Thoubal C.D.Block	156,564	155,568	88,413	129,812	80,860	38,353	137,985	-	21,145	149,478	151,313
		(100)	(99.4)	(56.5)	(82.9)	(51.6)	(24.5)	(88.1)	(0.0)	(13.5)	(95.5)	(96.6)
2	Kakching C.D.Block	76,304	76,265	49,487	55,733	47,081	23,320	66,356	5,415	20,310	66,093	71,001
		(100)	(99.9)	(64.9)	(73.0)	(61.7)	(30.6)	(87.0)	(7.1)	(26.6)	(86.6)	(93.1)
	District Total:	232,868	231,833	137,900	185,545	127,941	61,673	204,341	5,415	41,455	215,571	222,314
		(100)	(99.6)	(59.2)	(79.7)	(54.9)	(26.5)	(87.7)	(2.3)	(17.8)	(92.6)	(95.5)

Number and percentage of rural population served by 10 different amenities are shown in Table 38 above for both the C.D.Blocks of the district. There is no bank in Thoubal C.D.Block and so no person has been shown to avail of banking facilitiy.In Thoubal C.D.Block 99.4 Percent population are able to avail of education facility whereas in Kakching C.D.Block 99.9 percent people avail of education facility. In Kakching 64.9 percent persons have access to medical facility while in Thoubal only 56.5 percent have access to this facility. With regard to improved drinking water Thoubal is in better position than Kakching. In thoubal 82.9 percent persons have access to improved drinking water against 73.0 percent of Kakching. With regard to approach by pucca road, power and transport communication Thoubal is in better position while with regard to Agricultural Credit Societies, Post Office and Telephone Kakching is in better position.

TABLE39 : DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES NOT HAVING CERTAIN AMENITIES,ARRANGED BY DISTANCE THE PLACES WHERE THESE ARE AVAILABLE, 2001

Village not having the amenity of	Distance range of place from the villages where the amenity is available			
	Less than 5 kilometres	5-10 kilometres	10+ kilometres	Total (Col. 2 - 4)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Education :-				
(a) Primary School	2	0	0	2
(b) Middle School	24	7	1	32
(c) Degree College	31	39	19	89
2. Medical:-				
(a) Hospital	18	47	25	90
(b) PHC	47	27	7	81

3. Post Office	25	19	14	58
4. Telephone	25	38	13	76
5. Bus Service	12	4	1	17
6. Banks				
(a) Commercial Bank	19	49	21	89
(b) Cooperative Bank	16	49	25	90
7. Agricultural Credit Societies	11	19	48	78

Certain villages don't have some basic amenities like, education, medical, post office, telephone, bus service, banks and agricultural credit societies. Distribution of such villages as per distance ranges from the places from where these amenities are being availed of is shown in Table 39. It is evident from the table that 2 villages out of 90 inhabited villages even do not enjoy the Primary School facility but available in within 5 Kms. range. 32 villages do not have the middle schools. Out of 32 such villages 24 are capable to avail this facility within 5 kms.,7 kms.,within 5-10kms & one avails at 10 and above kms. range. 89 villages do not have degree colleges. Degree college is available for 31 villages at less than 5 kms range, for 39 at 5-10 kms range and for rest 19 villages at 10 and above kms range. There is no hospital in any village and 18 villages may avail the facility at less than 5 kms range, 47 at 5-10kms range and 25 at 10 and above range. 47 villages avail Primary Health Centre facility at less than 5 kms distance range. Out of 90 inhabited villages 32 enjoy the post office facility. Of the rest 25 villages avail this facility within 5 kms distance, 19 at 5-10 kms, and 14 at 10 and above kms distance. 76 villages do not have Telephone facility. Of them 25 avail at less than 5 kms distance range, 38 at 5-10 kms and 13 at 10 and above kms. Only 17 villages do not have the bus facility within 5 kms, 4 at 5-10 kms and one at 10 and above kms. Only one village under Kakching C.D.Block has commercial Bank and no village have Co-operative Bank. Commercial Bank facility is available for 15 villages at less than 5 kms distance. Co-operative Bank is at a distance of less than 5 kms for 16 villages at 5-10 kms for 49 villages and at 10 and above kms for 25 villages. Agricultural Credit Society is available at less than 5 kms for 11 villages, at 5-10 kms for 19 villages and at 10 and above kms for 48 villages for all the 78 villages without Agricultural Credit Societies.

TABLE 40 :DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO THE DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST STATUTORY TOWN AND AVAILABILITY OF DIFFERENT AMENITIES, 2001

Distance range from the nearest statutory town (in kilometres)	Number of inhabited villages in each range	Type of amenity available				Type of amenity available			
		Education	Medical	Post Office #	Tele-phone	Transport commu-nications $	Banks	Agricultural Credit Societies	Approach by pucca road
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
less than 5	32	31	9	7	4	23	0	3	26
	(100.0)	(96.9)	(28.1)	(21.9)	(12.5)	(71.9)	(0.0)	(9.4)	(81.3)
5 -15	48	47	23	20	9	43	1	8	44
	(100.0)	(97.9)	(47.9)	(41.7)	(18.8)	(89.6)	(2.1)	(16.7)	(91.7)
16 - 50	9	9	3	4	0	6	0	1	8
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(33.3)	(44.4)	(0.0)	(66.7)	(0.0)	(11.1)	(88.9)
51+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unspecified	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)
District total	90	88	36	32	14	73	1	12	79
	(100.0)	(97.8)	(40.0)	(35.6)	(15.6)	(81.1)	(1.1)	(13.3)	(87.8)

Post office includes Post office, Telegraph office and Post and telegraph office.

$ Transport communication includes bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways.

Table 40 describes distribution of villages according to the distance from the nearest statutory town where different amenities are available. Distance range has been categoriesed in five ranges (less than 5 kms,5-15 kms, 16-50 kms, 51+ and above kms and unspecified).It is apparent from the table that 97.8 percent of villages enjoy education facility, 40 percent medical facility, 35.6 percent Post Office, 15.6 percent Telephone, 81.1 percent Transport communications 1.1 percent Banks, 13.3 percent Agricultural Credit Societies and 87.8 percent are pucca road. Banking facility is available in only one village lying in the range of 5-15 kms. Out of 90 villages 79 enjoy approach by pucca road. The villages which are nearer to statutory towns are more likely to have approach by pucca road and other facilities.

TABLE 41: DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO POPULATION RANGE AND AMENITIES AVAILABLE, 2001

Population range	Number of inhabited villages in each range	Type of amenity available									
		Education	Medical	Improved drinking water*	Post Office #	Telephone	Transport communicat ions $	Banks	Agricul- tural Credit Societies	Approach by Pucca road	Power supply
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1-499	12	11	3	7	3	0	6	0	0	10	11
	(100.0)	(91.7)	(25.0)	(58.3)	(25.0)	(0.0)	(50.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(83.3)	(91.7)
500-999	14	13	1	11	1	1	12	0	0	11	14
	(100.0)	(92.9)	(7.1)	(78.6)	(7.1)	(7.1)	(85.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(78.6)	(100.0)
1000-1999	22	22	6	17	4	3	19	0	2	21	19
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(27.3)	(77.3)	(18.2)	(13.6)	(86.4)	(0.0)	(9.1)	(95.5)	(86.4)
2000-4,999	27	27	14	18	12	5	22	0	7	22	25
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(51.9)	(66.7)	(44.4)	(18.5)	(81.5)	(0.0)	(25.9)	(81.5)	(92.6)
5000-9999	13	13	10	11	10	4	12	1	3	13	13
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(76.9)	(84.6)	(76.9)	(30.8)	(92.3)	(7.7)	(23.1)	(100.0)	(100.0)
10000 +	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	0	0	2	2
	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(50.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
District total	90	88	36	66	32	14	73	1	12	79	84
	(100.0)	(97.8)	(40.0)	(73.3)	(35.6)	(15.6)	(81.1)	(1.1)	(13.3)	(87.8)	(93.3)

Note : Percentages are given in brackets.

* Based on the improved drinking water source, drinking water supply has been classified as 'Improved ' or otherwise. If the household has access to drinking water supplied from a tap or a hand pump / tube well situated within or outside the premises it is considered as having access to 'Improved drinking water source'. However, the concept of improved drinking water is state specific and this is to be considered accordingly.

Post office includes Post office, telegraph office and Post and telegraph office.

$ Transport communication includes bus service, rail facility and navigable waterways.

Table 41 shows distribution of villages according to population range and amenities available as per 2001 Census. For the purpose of this table 10 amenities have been identified. It is evident from the table that out of 90 villages 88 enjoy education facility, 36 medical, 66 i.e 73.3 percent improved drinking water, 32 Post Office,14 telephone 73 transport communications, 1 Banking, 12 Agricultural Credit Societies, 79 i.e 87.8 percent approach by pucca road and 84 i.e. 93.3 percent power supply. Only one village falling within population range of 5000-9999 enjoys banking facility. It is almost general trend that villages with higher population proportionately enjoy more ammenities. Against general trend 2 villages falling in more than 1000 population bracket do not enjoy banking and agricultural credit society facility.

TABLE 42: DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO LAND USE, 2001

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Number of inhabited villages	Total area	Percentage of cultivable area to total area	Percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable area
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thoubal C.D.Block	63	20559.71384	0	0
2	Kakching C.D.Block.	27	13137.90045	0	0
	District Total:	90	33697.6143	0	0

Note : - Cultivable area = irrigated area + unirrigated area

Table 42 is meant to provide a glimpse of villages distributed according to land use as per C.D.Block. Unfortunately we do not have land use data in term of percentage of cultivible area to total area and percentage of irrigated area to total cultivable are. We have only total area figure. Thoubal district have altogether 90 villages covering 3369.6 hectare rural area as per Village Primary Census Abstract. Out of which a very large number of 63 villages spread over 20559.7 hectare rural area lie in Thoubal C.D.Block while a small number of less than 1/3 villages of the villages of the district numbering 27 lie in Kakching C.D.Block spancing over 13137.9 hectare rural area.

TABLE 43 : PER CAPITA RECEIPT AND EXPENDITURE IN STATUTORY TOWNS

Sl. No.	Class, name & urban status of the Town	Per capita receipt			Per capita expenditure					
		Total	Through taxes	From all other sources	Total	General Administration	Public health and conveniences	Public works	Public institutions	Other(s)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	VI Heirok Nagar Panchayat (NP)	3,540.5	440.8	3,099.7	3,540.5	2,120.1	0.0	979.6	0.0	440.8
2	V Kakching Khunou Nagar Panchayat (NP)	1,191.2	0.0	1,191.2	1,167.0	930.9	0.0	236.1	0.0	0.0
3	III Kakching Municipal Council (MCl)	6,297.9	501.3	5,796.5	6,297.9	2,649.4	0.0	2,631.9	0.0	41.8
4	IV Lilong (Thoubal) (NP)	779.5	80.2	699.3	779.5	271.5	0.0	427.8	0.0	80.2
5	V Samurou Nagar Panchayat (NP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
6	V Shikhong Sekmai Nagar Panchayat (NP)	901.1	30.6	870.5	849.2	849.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	VI Sugnu Nagar Panchayat (NP)	5,071.3	0.0	5,071.3	5,037.6	4,019.4	0.0	554.6	0.0	463.6
8	III Thoubal Municipal Council (MCl)	4,691.6	312.9	3,650.0	4,667.1	4,255.9	37.6	291.4	0.0	82.1
9	V Wangjing Nagar Panchayat (NP)	1,612.2	206.6	1,405.6	1,520.4	659.6	0.0	860.8	0.0	0.0
10	V Yairipok Nagar Panchayat (NP)	2,801.7	0.0	2,801.7	2,784.7	2,125.4	0.0	538.7	0.0	120.6
District Total		3,589.3	239.9	3,120.9	3,570.4	2,405.3	11.8	862.0	0.0	49.0

Table 43 deals with per capita receipt and expenditure in statutory towns. Of all the 10 towns, Kakching Municipal Council has the highest per capita receipt (Rs.6297.9) followed by Sugnu Nagar Panchayat (Rs.5071.30) and Thoubal Municipal Council(Rs.4691.60). Similar trend has been received for per capita expenditure. Kakching Municipal Council has the higher per capita expenditure (Rs.6297.9) followed by Sugnu Nagar Panchayat (Rs.5071.30) and Thoubal Municipal Council (Rs.4667.10).

TABLE 44 : SCHOOLS / COLLEGES PER 10,000 POPULATION IN STATUTORY TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name and urban status of Town	Type of educational institution				
		Primary	Junior Secondary / Middle	Secondary / Matriculation	Senior Secondary	College
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Heirok Nagar Panchayet (NP)	0	0	0	0	0
2	Kakching Khunou Nagar Panchayat (NP)	0	0	0	0	1.1
3	Kakching Municipal Council (MCl)	0	0	0	0	1
4	Lilong (Thoubal) N.P. (NP)	0	0	0	0	0.5
5	Samurou Nagar Panchayat (NP)	0	0	0	0	0
6	Shikhong Sekmai Nagar Panchayat (NP)	0	0	0	0	0
7	Sugnu Nagar Panchayat (NP)	0	0	0	0	0
8	Thoubal Municipal Council (MCl)	0	0	0	0	0.5
9	Wangjing Nagar Panchayat (NP)	0	0	0	0	1.4
10	Yairipok Nagar Panchayat (NP)	0	0	0	0	1.2
	District Total	0	0	0	0	0.7

No official/authentic data could not be shown against col. 3,4,5,6, however there are Colleges in towns of Lilong, Thoubal, Kakching and Kakching Khunou, Wangjing, Yairipok etc. as shown in the table.

TABLE 45 : NUMBER OF BEDS IN MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name and urban status of the Town	Number of beds in medical institutions per 10,000 population
1	2	3
1	Heirok Nagar Panchayat (NP)	0
2	Kakching Khunou Nagar Panchayat (NP)	0
3	Kakching Municipal Council (MCl)	0
4	Lilong (Thoubal) Nagar Panchayat (NP)	0
5	Samurou Nagar Panchayat (NP)	0
6	Shikhong Sekmai Nagar Panchayat (NP)	0
7	Sugnu Nagar Panchayat (NP)	0
8	Thoubal Municipal Council (MCl)	0
9	Wangjing Nagar Panchayat (NP)	0
10	Yairipok Nagar Panchayat (NP)	0
	Distrct Total	0

Table 45 shows number of Beds in medical institutions per 10,000 population in town. No Town has population of 10,000 so against each town zero has been given against column 3.

TABLE 46 : PROPORTION OF SLUM POPULATION IN TOWNS, 2001

Serial number	Name of the Town	Total population	Slum population	Percentage of slum population to total population
1	2	3	4	5
There is no slum population				

TABLE 47 : MOST IMPORTANT COMMODITY EXPORTED OUT OF AND MANUFACTURED IN TOWNS, 2001

Sl.No.	Name and urban status of Town	Most important commodity	
		Manufactured	Exported
1	2	3	4
1	Heirok Nagar Panchayat (NP)	Weaving Products Carpentry Items	Vegetables Sand and Stone Bricks
2	Kakching Khunou Nagar Panchayat (NP)	Aluminium Items Blacksmithy Products	Fish Vegetable Handloom products
3	Kakching Municipal Council (MCl)	Bricks Handloom Goods	Vegetables Oil Seeds Milled Rice
4	Lilong (Thoubal) Nagar Panchayat (NP)	Bakery Product Cane & Bamboo Works	Poultry Product Fish Handloom Goods
5	Samurou Nagar Panchayat (NP)	Handloom Goods Dry Fish	Paddy Fish Fishing Nets
6	Shikhong Sekmai Nagar Panchayat (NP)	Cane & Bamboo Works Handloom Goods	Vegetable Pottery
7	Sugnu Nagar Panchayat (NP)	Furniture Blacksmithy Products	Fish Rice Jewellery
8	Thoubal Municipal Council (MCl)	Cane & Bamboo Cloths	Handloom Product Wooden Furniture Milk Product
9	Wangjing Nagar Panchayat (NP)	Carpentry Items Tailoring Items	Vegetables Fruits Handloom Produce
10	Yairipok Nagar Panchayat (NP)	Handloom Product Jewellery	Oil Seed Vegetables Wooden Furniture

Table 47 shows the most important commodity manufactured in the town as well as exported out of town. Heirok manufactures mostly weaving products followed by carpentry items whereas it exports vegetables, sand, stone and bricks. Kakching Khunou manufactures aluminium and blacksmithy products and exports fish, vegetables and handloom products. Kakching mostly manufactures bricks and handloom goods and exports vegetables, oil seeds and milled rice. Lilong (Thoubal) produces bakery and cane-bamboo items while poultry and fish are exported. Samurou manufactures mostly handloom goods and dry fish. There is special method to manufacture dry fish. It exports paddy, fish and fishing net. Sikhong Sekmai is specialised in cane & bamboo works and handloom goods as manufactured items. It exports vegetables and pottery. Sugnu manufactures furniture and blacksmithy items while its include exports fish, rice and jewellery. Thoubal, the hub of business activity, mostly manufactures cane & bamboo items as well as cloth and exports handloom products. Wangjing is known for manufacture of carpentry and tailoring items while exporting vegetables, fruits and handloom produce. Yairipok mostly manufactures handloom product followed by jewellery while the exported items are from there oil seed, vegetables and wooden furniture.

TABLE 48 : HOUSEHOLDS BY TENURE STATUS AND NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED IN THE DISTRICT, 2001

Area Name	Tenure status	Number of dwelling households	Number of households								
			Total			Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
			Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Thoubal			66,976	43,573	23,403	9,037	1,884	7,153	1,121	774	347
District	Owned	No exclusive room	1,848	1,417	431	199	62	137	38	23	15
		One room	10,564	7,643	2,921	1,242	300	942	152	127	25
		Two rooms	18,111	11,604	6,507	2,568	481	2,087	286	222	64
		Three rooms	20,842	13,725	7,117	2,804	540	2,264	337	210	127
		3+ rooms	14,028	8,123	5,905	2,056	422	1,634	226	138	88
		Median number of rooms	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
	Rented	No exclusive room	68	60	8	0	0	0	7	2	5
		One room	268	178	90	22	8	14	16	14	2
		Two rooms	307	210	97	28	11	17	27	25	2
		Three rooms	173	109	64	13	8	5	8	1	7
		3+ rooms	79	38	41	4	1	3	4	2	2
		Median number of rooms	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
	Others	No exclusive room	39	20	19	11	2	9	3	1	2
		One room	197	134	63	28	5	23	7	2	5
		Two rooms	244	168	76	20	10	10	3	3	0
		Three rooms	141	103	38	32	29	3	4	3	1
		3+ rooms	67	41	26	10	5	5	3	1	2
		Median number of rooms	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	1

Data source: Census of India 2001, H- series: "Tables on Houses, Household amenities and Assets."

Table 48 highlights distribution of households by tenure status, number of dwelling households and settlement pattern for total, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In Thoubal district, during the Houselisting operation there were 66,976 households, out of which 43,573 were rural and 23,403 were urban households. 9037 households belong to Scheduled Castes group and 1,121 to Scheduled Tribes group. Among Scheduled Castes rural households were overwhelmingly outnumbered by urban households. In other words more than 3 times households (7,153) belong to urban area than the rural households (1,884) Scheduled Tribes, in contrast to Scheduled Castes, are mostly rural dweller. 774 households belong to rural settlement while less than half of rural households i.e.,349 households belong to urban area. In each group separately for total, SC & ST the largest chunk of households belong to tenure status of owned rather than rented and others. Among owned category for total group 1,848 households do not possess exclusive dwelling room while 10,564 have one room, 18,111 have two rooms, 20,842 have three rooms and 14,028 have more than 3 rooms. It is apparent that urban households of each group have propensity of having more dwelling rooms than their rural counterparts.

TABLE 49: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS LIVING IN PERMANENT, SEMI PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY HOUSES, 2001

Serial number	District/ Sub-Div.	Total			Rural			Urban		
		Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Tem-porary	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Tem-porary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Lilong	284	7,299	4,129	129	4,460	3,511	155	2,839	618
	Sub-Division	(2.4)	(62.3)	(35.3)	(1.6)	(55.1)	(43.3)	(4.3)	(78.6)	(17.1)
2	Thoubal	1,570	16,453	13,902	741	9,073	10,670	829	7,380	3,232
	Sub-Division	(4.9)	(51.5)	(43.5)	(3.6)	(44.3)	(52.1)	(7.2)	(64.5)	(28.2)
3	Kakching	814	12,214	10,311	335	6,846	7,808	479	5,368	2,503
	Sub-Division	(3.5)	(52.3)	(44.2)	(2.2)	(45.7)	(52.1)	(5.7)	(64.3)	(30.0)
Thoubal District:		2,668	35,966	28,342	1,205	20,379	21,989	1,463	15,587	6,353
		(4.0)	(53.7)	(42.3)	(2.8)	(46.8)	(50.5)	(6.3)	(66.6)	(27.1)

Data source: Census of India 2001, H- series: "Tables on Houses, Household amenities and Assets."

Note:-

Permanent:-1 Permanent houses refers to those houses whose wall & roofs are made of pucca materials i.e., where, burnt bricks, G.I. Sheets or other metal sheets, stone cement concrete is used for wall and tiles slate, shingle, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets asbestos sheets, bricks, lime and stone and RBC/RCC concreate are used for roof.

Semi permanent:-2 Semi-permanent houses refer to those houses made of other types of materials

Temporary:-3 Temporary houses refers to those houses having wall and roofs made of Kutcha materials i.e. where grass, leaves, reeds, bamboo mud, unburnt bricks are used for the construction of walls and grass, leaves reeds, bamboo hatch, mud, unburnt bricks, wood etc. are used for roofs.

Table 49 depicts percentage and absolute distribution of households living the permanent, semi-permanent and temporary houses. It is apparent from the table that the majority of households (53.7 per cent) of the district dwell in semi -permanent houses followed by 42.3 per cent households living in temporary houses while very small percentage of 4.0 households reside in permanent houses. In rural areas the majority of households (50.5 per cent) reside the temporary houses followed by 46.8 per cent households living in semi-permanent houses with a paltry small percentage of 2.8 households living in permanent houses. In urban area the scenario is a bit different 66.6 per cent of households reside in semi-permanent houses followed by small percentage of 27.1 per cent households living in temporary houses and 6.3 per cent households living in permanent houses. In Thoubal sub-division bulk of households (16,453 or 51.5) per cent) live in semi-permanent houses followed by households of Kakching sub-division (12,214 or 52.3 per cent) and Lilong sub-division (7,299 or 62.3 per cent). In rural area of Thoubal sub-division 3.6 per cent of households reside in permanent houses followed by 2.2 per cent in Kakching sub-division and 1.6 per cent in Lilong sub-division. In rural area of Lilong sub-division the highest proportion of 55.1 per cent households reside in semi-permanent houses 45.7 per cent in Kakching sub-divisionand 44.3 per cent in Thoubal sub-divisions.. With respect to rural households living in temporary houses proportionately Kakching sub-division tops with 52.1 per cent households followed by almost equal proportion of 52.1 one per cent households of Thoubal sub-division and Lilong (43.3 per cent households). Again in urban area Thoubal sub-division has the highest proportion of 7.2 per cent households living in permanent houses followed by Kakching sub-division (5.7 per cent) and Lilong sub-division (4.3 per cent). With respect to proportionate households dwelling in urban semi permanent houses Lilong sub-division ranks first (78.6 per cent households) followed by Thoubal sub-division (64.5 per cent households) which is in turn closely followed by Kakching sub-division (64.3 per cent households). In urban area proportion of households living in temporary houses is as below as 30.0 per cent in Kakching sub-division followed by 28.2 per cent in Thoubal and 17.1 per cent in Lilong sub-division.

TABLE 50: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING IMPROVED DRINKING WATER SOURCE, ELECTRICITY, BATHROOM, TOILET AND DRAINAGE FACILITY, 2001

Sl. No.	Tahsil Sub-Division	Total /	Number of house-holds	Number and percentage of households having									
				Improved drinking water*	Percen-tage	Elec-tricity	Percen-tage	Bath-room	Percen-tage	Toilet	Percen-tage	Drainage	Percen-tage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Lilong	Total	11,712	1,227	10.5	6,396	54.6	406	3.5	832	7.1	1,863	15.9
	Sub-Division	Rural	8,100	564	7	4,134	51.0	212	2.6	167	2.1	1,285	15.9
		Urban	3,612	663	18.4	2,262	62.6	194	5.4	665	18.4	578	16.0
2	Thoubal	Total	31,925	4,545	14.2	17,405	54.5	952	3.0	2,102	0.7	13,835	43.3
	Sub-Division	Rural	20,484	2,443	11.9	8,767	42.8	460	2.2	756	3.7	8,166	39.9
		Urban	11,441	2,102	18.4	8,638	75.5	492	4.3	1,346	11.8	5,669	49.5
3	Kakching	Total	23,339	8,594	36.8	12,145	52.0	718	3.1	1,441	6.2	9,745	41.8
	Sub-Division	Rural	14,989	4,045	27.0	5,737	38.3	230	1.5	448	3.0	3,203	21.4
		Urban	8,350	4,549	54.5	6,408	76.7	488	5.8	993	11.9	6,542	78.3
	Thoubal Dist.	Total	66,976	14,366	21.4	35,946	53.7	2076	3.1	4,375	6.5	25,443	38.0
		Rural	43,573	7,052	16.2	18,638	42.8	902	2.1	1,371	3.1	12,654	29.0
		Urban	23,403	7,314	31.3	17,308	74.0	1174	5.0	3,004	12.8	12,789	54.6

Data source : Census of India 2001, H- series: "Tables on Houses, Household amenities and Assets."

* Based on the improved drinking water source, drinking water supply has been classified as 'Improved ' or otherwise. If the household has access to drinking water supplied from a tap or a hand pump / tube well situated within or outside the premises it is considered as having access to 'Improved drinking water source'. However, the concept of improved drinking water is state specific and this is to be considered accordingly.

Note: Percentage is to be given in brackets after the number of households .

Bathroom means bathroom within the house

Toilet means toilet within the house

Drainage means closed and open drainage

Table 50 shows distribution of households (in terms of percentage and absolute number) having improved drinking water source, electricity, bathroom, toilet and drainage facility. Out of total 66,976 households under consideration (43,573 rural and 23,403 urban) 14,366 households (21.4 per cent) enjoy improved drinking water source facility (16.2 per cent rural households and 31.3 per cent urban households), 53.7 per cent households enjoy electricity (42.8 per cent rural and 74.0 per cent urban), 3.1 per cent enjoy bathroom facility (2.1 per cent rural households and 5.0 per cent urban households), 6.5 per cent households avail toilet amenity (3.1% rural and 12.8% urban) while 38.0 per cent household use drainage (29.0 per cent rural and 54.6 urban households). In terms of proportionate household using improved drinking water facility Kakching sub-division is on top with 36.8 per cent households followed by Thoubal (14.2 per cent) and Lilong (70.0 per cent). With regard to percentage households using electricity all the three sub-divisions are almost at par. Lilong sub-division tops with regard to percentage households using electricity (54.6 per cent) closely followed by Thoubal (54.5 per cent) and Kakching (52.0 per cent).Bathroom and toilet within the house is yet to make dent which is apparent from low percentage of user households for both rural and urban areas. Urban area is a bit better than rural area in this regard. With regard to percentage households using drainage Thoubal sub-division has the highest percentage of user households (43.3 per cent) closely followed by Kakching (41.8 per cent) while Lilong is trailing very far behind (15.9 per cent).

TABLE 51 : NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF FUEL USED FOR COOKING, 2001

Serial number	Sub-division	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total house-holds	Fire wood	Crop residue	Cow-dung cake	Elec-tricity	Coal / Lignite (charcoal)	Cooking gas (L.P.G.)	Bio-gas	Kero-sene	Others	No cooking
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Lilong	Total	11,712	10,347	499	2	6	-	805	29	17	1	6
	Sub-division			(88.3)	(4.3)	(N)	(0.1)	-	(6.9)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(N)	(0.1)
		Rural	8,100	7,178	425	2	2	-	457	24	7	-	5
				(88.6)	(5.2)	(N)	(N)	-	(5.6)	(0.3)	(0.1)	-	(0.1)
		Urban	3,612	3,169	74	-	4	-	348	5	10	1	1
				(87.7)	(2.0)	-	(0.1)	-	(9.6)	(0.1)	(0.3)	(N)	(N)
2	Thoubal	Total	31,925	25,281	869	301	8	4	4,988	214	66	169	25
	Sub-division			(79.2)	(2.7)	(0.9)	(N)	(N)	(15.6)	(0.7)	(0.2)	(0.5)	(0.1)
		Rural	20,484	17,625	621	288	6	2	1,613	125	23	166	15
				(86.0)	(3.0)	(1.4)	(N)	(N)	(7.9)	(0.6)	(0.1)	(0.8)	(0.1)
		Urban	11,441	7,656	248	13	2	2	3,375	89	43	3	10
				(66.9)	(2.2)	(0.1)	(N)	(N)	(29.5)	(0.8)	(0.4)	(N)	(0.1)
3	Kakching	Total	23,339	17,905	503	3	1	21	4,733	53	97	1	22
	Sub-division			(76.7)	(2.2)	(N)	(N)	(0.1)	(20.3)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(N)	(0.1)
		Rural	14,989	12,974	428	-	1	9	1,464	26	75	-	12
				(86.6)	(2.9)	-	(N)	(0.1)	(9.8)	(0.2)	(0.5)	-	(0.1)
		Urban	8,350	4,931	75	3	-	12	3,269	27	22	1	10
				(59.1)	(0.9)	(N)	-	(0.1)	(39.1)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(N)	(0.1)
	District Totals :	Total	66,976	53,533	1,871	306	15	25	10,526	296	180	171	53
				(79.9)	(2.8)	(0.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(15.7)	(0.4)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.1)
		Rural	43,573	37,777	1,474	290	9	11	3,534	175	105	166	32
				(86.7)	(3.4)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(18.1)	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.4)	(0.1)
		Urban	23,403	17,756	397	16	6	14	6,992	121	75	5	21
				(75.9)	(1.7)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(0.1)	(29.9)	(0.5)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(0.1)

Data source: Census of India 2001, H- series: "Tables on Houses, Household amenities and Assets."

Table 51 shows sub-divisionwise number and percentage of households by type of fuel used for cooking. It is apparent from the table that very small number of households live without cooking. In Lilong sub-division there are 6 such households (5 rural and one urban), in Thoubal there are 25 such households (15 rual and 10 urban) and in Kakching there are 22 such households (12 rural and 10 urban). In each sub-division most of the households use fire wood as cooking fuel followed by cooking gas (L.P.G) and crop residue. A very small percentage of households use cowdung, charcoal, bio-gas and other items of fuel. The highest percentage (88.3 per cent) of households in Lilong use fire wood (88.6 per cent in rural area and 87.7 per cent in urban area) followed by Thoubal (79.2 per cent for total 86.0 per cent rural and 66.9 per cent urban households) and Kakching (76.7 per cent for total 86.6 per cent rural and 59.1 per cent urban).

TABLE 52 : NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AVAILING BANKING SERVICES AND NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING EACH OF THE SPECIFIED ASSET, 2001

Serial number	Sub-division	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Total number of house-holds	Total number of households availing banking services	Availability of household assets						
					Radio/ Transistor	Tele-vision	Tele-phone	Bicy-cle	Scooter, Motor Cycle, Moped	Car, Jeep, Van	None of the specified assets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Lilong	Total	11,712	292	4,638	1,549	269	6,576	884	252	3,608
	Sub-division	Rural	8,100	200	3,138	987	164	4,532	437	125	2,592
		Urban	3,612	92	1,500	562	105	2,044	447	127	1,016
2	Thoubal	Total	31,925	1,683	15,510	6,395	810	18,599	2,130	588	9,095
	Sub-division	Rural	20,484	616	8,843	2,791	350	11,096	987	288	6,826
		Urban	11,441	1,067	6,667	3,604	460	7,503	1,143	300	2,269
3	Kakching	Total	23,339	1,439	10,973	4,543	349	12,419	1,052	352	7,069
	Sub-division	Rural	14,989	602	6,654	2,323	148	6,887	588	191	5,294
		Urban	8,350	837	4,319	2,220	201	5,532	464	161	1,775
Thoubal Dist.		Total	66,976	3,414	31,121	12,487	1,428	37,594	4,066	1,192	19,772
		Rural	43,573	1,418	18,635	6,101	662	22,515	2,012	604	14,712
		Urban	23,403	1,996	12,486	6,386	766	15,079	2,054	588	5,060

Data source: Census of India 2001, H- series: "Tables on Houses, Household amenities and Assets."

Table 52 shows number of households availing banking services and number of households possessing household assets like radio/transistor, television, telephone, bicycle, scooter/motor cycle/moped and car/ jeep/van. It may be pertinent to mention here that this table is based on housing tables generated out of houselisting operation held around one year before actual enumeration operation. Out of total 66,976 households (during houselisting) more than 5 per cent (5.1%) households numbering 3,414 enjoyed banking services while 46.5 per cent households (31,121) had radio/transistor, 56.1 per cent households (37,594) had bicycle 18.6 per cent households (12,487) had television , 6.1 per cent households (4,066) had scooter/ motor cycle/moped whereas 2.1 per cent households (1,428) and 1.8 per cent households (1,192) had telephone and car/jeep/van respectively. In terms of absolute number of above facilities the sub-division of Thoubal has edge over Kakching and Lilong sub-divisions while in terms of household proportionate availability of facilities the sub division of Kakching is ahead of other two subdivisions,viz.,Thoubal and Lilong.

Major Social & Cultural Events, natural and Administrative Developments and Significant activities during the decade.

Fairs and Festivals

The district is mainly inhabited by the Meiteis/ Meeteis, majority of whom have professed Hinduism and the important fairs and festivities observed in the district are a mixture of Hindu culture and the age-old traditions and local beliefs.The most important festival is Nignol Chakouba (Bhugni Bhujan) and Manipuri New Year day. Ningol Chakouba is a festival peculiar to the Manipuries. On this day all women married or unmarried are invited and fed by their parents or relatives and gifts are presented to them after the feast. Yaosang is also an important festival.It is observed in the month of March beginning with the full moon day of Phalguna (Lamda) for the next five full days. It is the festival of colours and all people, young and old of both sexes participate in it. During the daytime young girls and small children came out in groups and beg money. Boys join them in fun and merry-making. During the night, boys and girls dance together to the accompaniment of music and drums. Nowadays, the festival is accompanied by games and sports.

Rath Yatra (Kang) is another important festival and is performed in the month of Jyaistha (Engen) for seven days starting from the second of that month. On the first and the seventh day, raths carrying idols of Jagatnath, Balabdra and Subhadhara are drawn while flowers and bhogs are offered to them. During the night Choideb Palas are organized and songs are sung in praise of almighty God. Other festivals of no less important are Janma Ashtami, Durga Puja, In between these festivals there are Ras and Lai Haroaba dance. Ras dance are performed on the full moon nights of Asvina, Kartika and Vasakha whereas Lai Haraoba is observed in the old traditional Manipur style to appease the Umang lais (Forest gods).Muslims (Manipur Pangals) constitute the second largest population. Their main festivals are Idul Filtre, Idul Zuha (Bakrid). Muharram and Milad-un-Nabi. On Id days, visitors are invited and fed and presentations given to them. Friend and relatives visit one another and greetings are exchanged. Among the tribals, mention may be made of Ganngai festival of the Kabuis, Kut Festival of the Chin-Kuki-Mizo and Luita of the Tangkhuls, Christmas is the biggest festival among the Christians.

Places of Historical Importance and Tourist Interest

Khongjom

Khongjom is situated at 36 kms away from Imphal on the Indo-Myanmar Road, A war broke out between Manipur and British India in 1891 and Manipur was invaded from three directions. The British troops coming from Myanmar were resisted at the bank of river Khongjom with heavy casualties. It was here that Major General Paona Brajabashi, one of the great warriors of Manipur proved his valour against the superior force of the invading British Army in 1891. The hillock at the foot of which he laid down his life in defence of his motherland is reminiscent of the past heroic deeds of Manipuri warriors. A war memorial has been constructed on top of the Kheba Hill. Khongjom day is observed every year on April 23. The place is well served by the National Highway-39. An eight bedded Tourist home has been functioning thereon since 1988.

Sugnu

Situated 74 km away from Imphal on its south, it is an important trading center. It is situated on the bank of Imphal River. It lies on the Imphal-Sugnu State Highway.

Waithou

The site is important for its scenic beauty. There is an Inspection Bungalow on the hill-side over looking the Waithou Lake. It is noted for its tasty pineapples. It is on the National Highway about 3 km.away from the district headquarters, Thoubal.

Kakching

It is the sub-divisional headquarters of Kakching Sub-division. It is the second biggest town in the district. It is easily approachable from the National Highway and is connected with other state highways.During Khongjom war Kakching was one of the centres of activity.

Thoubal

It is both the district headquarters and Sub-divisional headquarters. Situated at a distance of 22 kms from Imphal, the National Highway 39 devides the town into two halves from North to South

lengthwise. The Thoubal River flows through the heart of the town from east to west. It is the biggest town of the district and an important trading center. It has all the infrastructures of a fast developing urban area. Prior to historic Khongjom war Manipur forces under Wangkheirakpa and Yengkhoiba major stationed at Thoubal to make a strong stockade for advancing British force.

Pallel

It is situated at the border of Thoubal and Chandel districts and is the meeting place of Valley- Thoubal District and the Hill-Chandel District, Indo-Myanmar Road (National Highway 39) passes through it, with its hills and rivers the place has a beautiful landscape. Typical agricultural products and nice handicrafts of the hill-people are regularly found in its daily market. Prior to Khongjom war it was in prominence as a centre of activity for British & Manipuri force.

Major Characteristics of the District and Its Contribution etc.

The district is endowed with a rich and fertile, cultivable land for growing paddy which is the staple food of the state and the district. As per estimate of Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Manipur during 2000-2001, the district produced 60.46 tonnes of rice, second largest producer among the districts. The district occupies a place of pride in having a site where the British invaders and Manipuri warriors under the leadership of Major General Paona Brajabashi fought a fierce battle in 1891. The general laid down his life in defence of his motherland. The Britishers were resisted at Khongjom with heavy casualities. A war memorial has been constructed on top of the Kheba Hill. The war was known as Khongjom War as it was fought on the bank of river Khongjom and every year Khongjom Day is observed on April 23. Tourist Home has been established there.

Scope of Village and Town Directory

The Village Directory is the compilation of basic information pertaining to a particular village. The format of the Directory has been revised from time to time but it has been continued to remain as the traditional source of village level basic data. It contains a list of villages with Location Code Numbers, Population, amenities namely Educational and Medical facilities, availability of Drinking Water, Post, Telegraph and Telephone facilities, Commercial and Co-operative Banks, Agricultural and Non-agricultural and other Credit Societies, Recreational and Cultural facilities, Communication, Approach Roads to village,Power Supply and Newspaper / Magazine etc.. The name of villages of each Rural Development Block of the District has been arranged alphabetically and location codes number of the Census of India 2001 and corresponding code number of 1991 Census have been given for each village for easy reference.

Generally a 'village', a basic unit of rural settlement, is taken as a statutorily recognised unit of an area having definite and recognised boundary and separate land records. Thus in Census the basic unit of rural areas is taken as a revenue village which has definite surveyed boundaries. A revenue village may comprise of several hamlets but the entire village is treated as one unit for presentation of data. In some cases, the term Village but also all other places of habitation not covered under the jurisdiction of any revenue village, such areas include forest villages, temporary or new settlement areas without belonging to any part of the revenue Villages. Hamlets or Leikais (locally known in Manipuri) are not treated as independent village in their own right.. Therefore, an inhabited area with locally recognised boundaries and having a name of its own is treated as a village. The un-inhabited villages i.e., the villages where no population was found during Census Operations have also been included in the list of villages and presented C. D. Blockwise in the Village Directory.

In addition to the information as to the availability or otherwise of the basic amenities as mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, following nine appendices have also been included :-

PART A-VILLAGE AND TOWN DIRECTORY

Village Directory

Note explaining the abbreviations used in the village directory

The "Village Directory" is one of the traditional compilations of the Census. It gives the list of villages, their location numbers, their area, population, number of households, amenities such as educational, medical, drinking water, post and telegraph, commercial and co-operative banks, agricultural non-agricultural and other credit societies, recreational and cultural facilities, communication, approach to village, nearest town with a distance, power supply availability of newspaper and magazines, most important commodity manufactured and land use of each village.

Village is a statutory recognized unit having a definite boundary and separate land records. In case, a complete village is treated as an outgrowth of urban agglomeration, data on amenities for that village, have not been given in the Village Directory but shown along with the urban component. The villages which are consider as a Census Town , the amenities data are shown in the Town Directory. For those villages which have partly merged in an outgrowth of U.A., the amenities data are shown in the Village Directory for that particular village.

The 'un-inhabited' villages (villages with no population) have been indicated as such after furnishing details in columns 1 to 3 i.e., Serial number, Name of village & location code number and area of the village against column no. 4 to 18. The land use data for such villages are shown in col. 19 to 23.

The Village Directory format has 23 columns and the details given under each column are for the village are as follows:-

Columns 1 : Serial Number

Self explanatory. All the villages within the CD Block are presented serially in the ascending order of their location code number.

Columns 2 : Name and Location Code Number of village.

The name and location code number of the village are shown against these columns. This also includes the forest and uninhabited villages.

Column 3 : Area of the village

The area of the villages in hectares are given. Wherever the area figures was not furnished by the concerned department the column is left blank.

Column 4 : Total population

The total population of the village as per 2001 Census is given against this column.

Column 5 : Number of households

The number of households as per 2001 Census is given in this column.

Amenities :

In column 6 to 23, availability in respect of different amenities such as education, medical, drinking water, post, telegraph, banks, credit societies, communication, power, approach road etc. in each village has been depicted with appropriate codes against the column concerned. Wherever the amenities are not available in the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.< 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given. Column wise details are given below:

Column 6 : Educational

Classes upto class V included in Primary School. This will include nursery school, kindergarten school. Pre-basic school, pre-primary school, junior basic school upto class V.

Classes from VI to VIII are included in the middle school.

Classes from IX and X included in High secondary school. Classes XI and XII are included in senior secondary school.

In case of composite schools like middle school

with primary school or secondary school with middle school, these are also included in the number of primary and middle schools, respectively.

Accordingly any of the following types of institutions if exists within the village is shown as per codes given below :

(i)	Primary School	P
(ii)	Middle School	M
(iii)	Secondary School	H
(iv)	Senior Secondary School	PUC
(v)	College	C
(vi)	Industrial School	I
(vii)	Training School	Tr
(viii)	Adult literacy class/centre	AC
(ix)	Others (specify) e.g. Sanskrit Pathshala, Senior basic school, Navodaya Vidyalaya, Makhtab, etc.	O

More than one institution of a type in the village is indicated by the number within brackets against the abbreviation, e.g. P(3), M(4), etc.

Column 7 : Medical

Availability of medical facility within the village is indicated by following codes :

(i)	Allopathic Hospital	H
	Ayurvedic Hospital	HA
	Unani Hospital	HU
	Homeopathic Hospital	H Hom
(ii)	Allopathic Dispensary	D
	Ayurvedic Dispensary	DA
	Unani Dispensary	DU
	Homeopathic Dispensary	D Hom
(iii)	Maternity & Child Welfare	MCW
(iv)	Maternity Home	MH
(v)	Child Welfare Centre	CWC
(vi)	Health Centre	HC
(vii)	Primary Health Centre	PHC
(viii)	Primary Health Sub-Centre	PHS
(ix)	Family Welfare Centre	FWC
(x)	T.B. Clinic	TB
(xi)	Nursing Home	NH
(xii)	Registered Private Medical Practitioner	RMP
(xiii)	Subsidised Medical Practitioner	SMP
(xiv)	Community Health Worker	CHW
(xv)	Others	O

More than one institution of a type in the village is indicated by the number within brackets against the abbreviations, e.g. H(3), D(4), etc.

Column 8 : Drinking Water

The type of the drinking water supply sources available within the village are indicated by codes as follows :

(i)	Tap Water	T
(ii)	Well Water	W
(iii)	Tank Water	TK
(iv)	Tubewell Water	TW
(v)	Handpump	HP
(vi)	River Water	R
(vii)	Canal	C
(viii)	Lake	L
(ix)	Spring	S
(x)	Others	O
(xi)	Summer Sorce	SS-

Column 9 : Post, Telegraph and Telephone

It is indicated by codes as shown below whether within the village exists the following amenities:

(i)	Post Office	PO
(ii)	Telegraph Office	TO
(iii)	Post & Telegraph Office	PTO
(iv)	Telephone Connection	PH

Column 10: Commercial and Co-operative Banks

If the village is served by any banking service, commercial bank, co-operative bank etc.the same is indicated in codes mentioned below along with the number of banks in brackets. If not available the distance of nearest place where the facility exist is given:

(i)	Commercial Bank	CM
(ii)	Co-operative Bank	CP

Column 11: Credit Societies

If the village enjoys the services of Credit

Societies i.e. Agricultural Credit Societies, Non Agricultural Credit Society or Other Credit Societies, the same is indicated in codes mentioned below along with the number of such societies in brackets. In case the facility is not available within the village the distance of the nearest place where such facility exist is given :

(i)	Agricultural Credit Society	ACS
(ii)	Non- Agricultural Credit Society	NCS
(iii)	Other Credit Society	OCS

Column 12 : Recreational and cultural facilities

If facilities such as Cinema/Video hall, Sports Club, Stadium/Auditorium is available in the village. The same is recorded in these columns. If not available the particulars of the nearest place with the facility is recorded. The information is indicated in codes mentioned below along with the number of such facilities in brackets:

(i)	Cinema / Video Hall	CV
(ii)	Sports Club	SP
(iii)	Stadium / Auditorium	ST

Column 13 : Communications

If the village is served by any mode of public / private transport like Bus, Railway station or Navigable water ways they are to be mentioned as follows:

(i)	Bus	BS
(ii)	Railway Station	RS
(iii)	Navigable Waterway	NW

Column 14 : Approach to village

Approach to village refers to the state of road leading to village. The approach to the village is indicated in following codes :

(i)	Paved Road	PR
(ii)	Mud road	MR
(iii)	Foot path	FP
(iv)	Navigable River	NR
(v)	Navigable Canal	
(vi)	Navigable waterways other than River, Canal	NCNW

Column 15 : Nearest Town and distance

The distance is given in kilometers in brackets against the name of the town nearest to the village.

Column 16 : Power supply

Availability of Power Supply in the village, whatever may be the form of its use is given by using following codes :

(i)	Electricity for domestic use	ED
(ii)	Electricity for agricultural use	EAG
(iii)	Electricity for other purposes	EO
(iv)	Electricity for all purposes	EA

Column 17 : News Paper / Magazine

If village receives any News Paper/Magazines the same is noted in this column using following codes :

(i)	News Paper	N
(ii)	Magazine	M

Column 18 : Most important commodities manufactured

The name of three most important commodities manufactured in the village is recorded against this column.

Column 19 to 23 : Land use i.e. area under different types of land use

Land use data maintained by the State/ UT Govts. are furnished against these columns. The data concerning area under Forest, Irrigated land (by source), Un-irrigated land, Culturable waste and Area not available for cultivation in the village are shown against these columns. The area figures are given in hectare(s) up to one decimal. Desh '-' is recorded wherever the information is not made available by the concerned department. The codes used for different types of irrigation facilities available in the village are indicated below:

(i)	Government Canal	GC
(ii)	Private Canal	PC
(iii)	Well (without electricity)	W
(iv)	Well (with electricity)	WE
(v)	Tubewell(with electricity	TW
(vi)	Tubewell(with electricity)	TWE
(vii)	Tank	TK
(viii)	River	R
(ix)	Lake	L
(x)	Waterfall	WF
(xi)	Others	O

(xii) Total T

The village directory also carries the following appendices.

Appendix-I It gives the abstract of educational, medical and other amenities available in villages C D Block wise of the district.

Appendix-I-A Indicates number of villages C D Block wise having one or more primary schools.

Appendix-I-B Indicates number of villages C D Block wise having primary, middle and secondary schools.

Appendix-I-C Shows number of villages C D Block wise with different sources of drinking water facilities.

Appendix-II Indicates the list of villages with 5,000 and above population which do not have one or more important amenities.

Appendix-II-A Indicates list of Census Towns which do not have one or more amenities.

Appendix-III It gives the land utilization data in respect of Census Towns / non-municipal Towns.

Appendix-IVC D Block wise list of inhabited villages where no amenity other than drinking water facility is available.

Appendix-V Summary showing number of villages not having Scheduled Castes population.

Appendix-VI Summary showing number of villages not having Scheduled Tribes population.

Appendix-VII A, VII B The appendix shows the list of villages according to proportion of the Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges.

Appendix-VIII Indicates C D Block wise number of villages under each Gram Panchayat.

Appendix-IX Shows number of different types of girls school in a village.

Map of Thoubal C.D.Block

MAP 28(i)

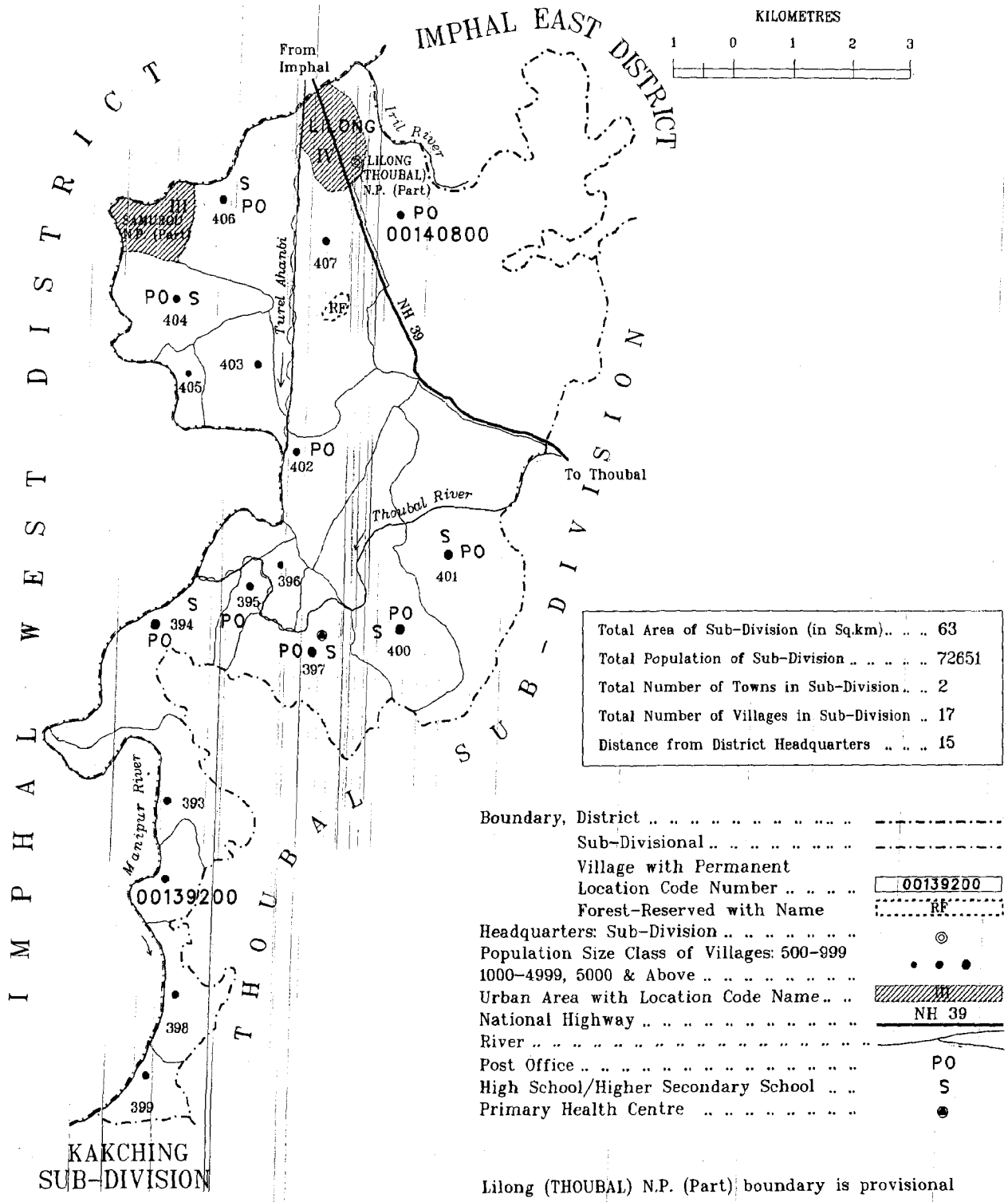
MANIPUR (INDIA)

LILONG SUB-DIVISION

THOUBAL DISTRICT

KILOMETRES

1 0 1 2 3



Total Area of Sub-Division (in Sq.km)	63
Total Population of Sub-Division	72651
Total Number of Towns in Sub-Division	2
Total Number of Villages in Sub-Division	17
Distance from District Headquarters	15

Boundary, District

Sub-Divisional

Village with Permanent Location Code Number — 00139200

Forest-Reserved with Name — RF

Headquarters: Sub-Division ◎

Population Size Class of Villages: 500–999 •

1000–4999, 5000 & Above ●

Urban Area with Location Code Name — III

National Highway — NH 39

River

Post Office — PO

High School/Higher Secondary School — S

Primary Health Centre

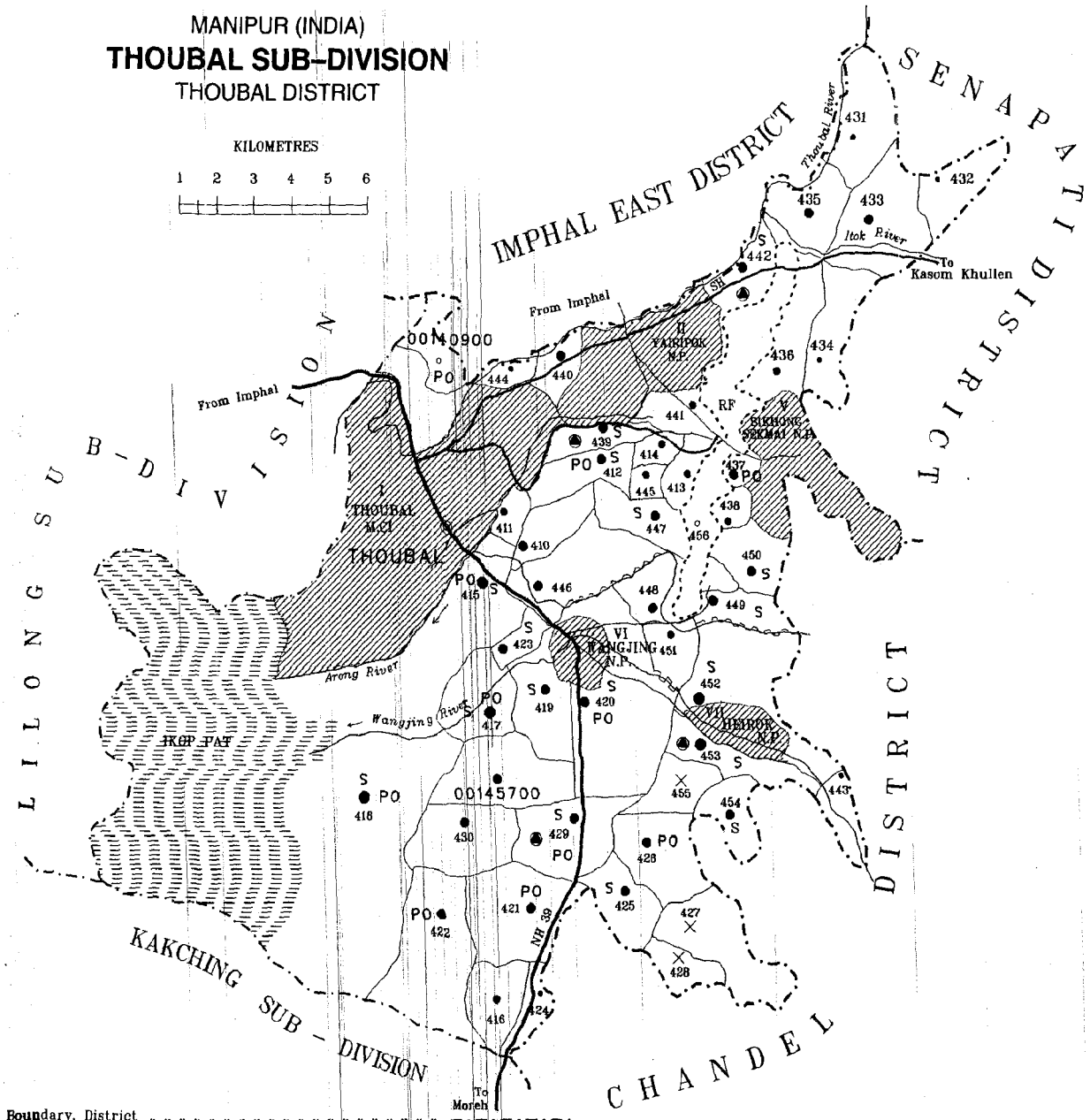
Lilong (THOUBAL) N.P. (Part) boundary is provisional

Note: Lilong Sub-Division is a part of Thoubal C.D. Block excludes statutory town.

MANIPUR (INDIA)

THOUBAL SUB-DIVISION

THOUBAL DISTRICT



Boundary, District
" Sub-Division
" Village with Permanent Location Code Number 00140900
" Forest-Reserved with Name RF
Headquarters: Sub-Division ◎
Population Size Class of Villages: Below 200, 200-499, 500-999, 1000-4999, 5000 & Above
Uninhabited Villages with Permanent Location Code Number 427
Urban Area with Location Code Name
National Highway NH 39
State Highway SH
Important Metalled Roads
River
Lake
Post Office PO
High School/Higher Secondary School S
Primary Health Centre

Total Area of Sub-Division (in Sq.km)	261
Total Population of Sub-Division	172635
Total Number of Towns in Sub-Division	5
Total Number of Villages in Sub-Division	49
Distance from District Headquarters	0

Note: Urban Boundary of Wangjing N.P. and Heirok N.P, Village Code No. 456 and Ikop Pat(Lake) are Provisional.

Thoubal Sub-Division is a part of Thoubal C.D. Block excludes Towns.

Alphabetical list of Villages (C.D. block wise)
Name of the District:Thoubal

Name of CD Block: Thoubal C.D.Block
Name of Sub-Division : Lilong Sub-division (0001)

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
1	Atoukhong	00140300	050010001000100005
2	Chaobok	00140800	050010001000100001
3	Hangool	00139900	050020002000200019
4	Haoreibi	00140600	050010001000100006
5	Hayel	00139800	050020002000200018
6	Irong Chesaba	00139400	050010001000100012
7	Irong Thokchom	00139500	050010001000100011
8	Khekman	00140000	050010001000100016
9	Laiphrakpam	00140500	050010001000100008
10	Leisangthem	00139700	050010001000100013
11	Lilong	00140700	050010001000100003
12	Maibam Konjil	00139300	050010001000100009
13	Moijing	00140100	050010001000100015
14	Nungei	00140200	050010001000100002
15	Oinam	00140400	050010001000100007
16	Thoudam	00139600	050010001000100014
17	Uchiwa	00139200	050010001000100010

Name of CD Block: Thoubal C.D.Block
Name of Sub-Division: Thoubal Sub-division (0002)

1	Bengi	00141300	050010001000100020
2	Bumpa Khullen	00143100	050010001000100054
3	Chandrakhong	00143300	050010001000100052
4	Charangpat Maklang	00141200	050010001000100018
5	Charangpat Mamang	00143900	050010001000100059
6	Cherapur	00142300	050010001000100028
7	Chingdompok	00145400	050010001000100044
8	Chingtham	00143000	050010001000100039
9	Hayel Labuk	00141000	050010001000100021
10	Heirok Part I	00145200	050010001000100031
11	Heirok Part II	00145300	050010001000100043
12	Icham Khunou	00141400	050010001000100019
13	Ingourok	00144300	
14	Kairembikhok	00144800	050010001000100036
15	Kakmayai	00143600	050010001000100056
16	Kang Samaram	00145700	050010001000100037
17	Kangdabi	00145500	050010001000100061
18	Kangthokchao	00144900	050010001000100045
19	Kangyambem	00145000	050010001000100046
20	Khangabok	00141500	050010001000100022
21	Khoirom	00144200	050010001000100050
22	Khongjom	00142900	050010001000100038
23	Lamding	00141900	050010001000100029
24	Lamlong	00142700	050010001000100062

1	2	3	4
25	Langathel	00142500	050010001000100041
26	Langmeithel	00143800	050010001000100057
27	Langol	00142800	050010001000100063
28	Leirongthel	00143500	050010001000100051
29	Lourembam	00143700	050010001000100058
30	Nepra Company	00141100	050010001000100017
31	Ningel	00143400	050010001000100055
32	Papal	00141600	050010001000100027
33	Pechi	00144100	050010001000100060
34	Phanjangkhong	00143200	050010001000100053
35	Phundrei	00142600	050010001000100042
36	Poirou Tangkhul	00144400	050010001000100064
37	Purnaheitupokpi	00145100	050010001000100032
38	Sangaiyumpham	00141700	050010001000100023
39	Sapam	00142100	050010001000100026
40	Saram Tangkhul	00145600	050010001000100047
41	Tekcham	00142200	050010001000100025
42	Tentha	00141800	050010001000100024
43	Thokchom	00144500	050010001000100035
44	Thoubal Khunou	00140900	050010001000100004
45	Uyal	00144700	050010001000100034
46	Wangbal	00144600	050010001000100033
47	Wangjing	00142000	050010001000100030
48	Wangkhem	00144000	050010001000100049
49	Yaithibi Khunou	00142400	050010001000100040

Census of India 2001 - Village Directory

Amenities and Land Use (As on 1999)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.< 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities(Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/ Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CD Block: Thoubal C.D.Block (0001)												
1	Uchiwa (00139200)	203.43	2746	486	P(2) M S C(5-10)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(< 5)	TK R SS-TK	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	SP CV(5-10) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
2	Maibam Konjil (00139300)	320.23	4718	785	P(5) M C(5-10)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-	T R SS-T	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	SP(8) CV(5-10) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
3	Irong Chesaba (00139400)	457.84	5436	887	P(6) M S C(5-10)	PHS H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(<	T R SS-R	PO PH(10+)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	NCS(6) OCS(2) ACS(10+)	SP CV(5-10) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
4	Irong Thokchom (00139500)	68.077	1220	199	P(2) M C(5-10)	PHS H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(< 5)	T R SS-R	PO PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(5-10)	SP(4) CV(5-10) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
5	Thoudam (00139600)	179.07	889	161	P(2) M C(5-10)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(< 5)	HP TK R L SS-HP	PH(5) PO(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(10+) OCS(5-10)	CV(2) SP ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
6	Leisangthem (00139700)	323.38	5478	976	P(4) M S C(5-10)	PHC H(5-10) MCW(< 5)	T R SS-R	PO PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(5-10)	CV SP(6) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
7	Hayel (00139800)	208.37	2158	349	P(3) M C(< 5)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(< 5)	TK R O SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	ACS NCS(5-10) OCS(10+)	SP(4) CV(5-10) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
8	Hangool (00139900)	137.57	1708	255	P M(5-10) C(< 5)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(< 5)	TK R SS-W	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	ACS(2) NCS(< 5) OCS(10+)	SP(3) CV(5-10) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
9	Khekman (00140000)	521.9	5820	1041	P(8) M(2) S C(< 5)	PHS H(5-10) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T R SS-R	PO PH(10+)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(< 5) OCS(10+)	SP(4) CV(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)

Census of India 2001 - Village Directory

Amenities and Land Use (As on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)**						Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
						Cultivable land							
					Forest	Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
PR MR FP	Lilong (8)	ED	N M	Handloom Weaving	-	-	-	-	-	-		Uchiwa	1
PR MR FP	Thoubal (18)	ED	N	Fishing Net Making	-	-	-	-	-	-		Maibam Konjil	2
PR MR FP	Mayang Imphal (8)	ED	N M	Fishing Net Making	-	-	-	-	-	-		Irong Chesaba	3
PR MR FP	Mayang Imphal (5)	ED	N	Fishing Net Making	-	-	-	-	-	-		Irong Thokchom	4
PR MR FP	Thoubal (8)	ED	N M	Fishing Net Making	-	-	-	-	-	-		Thoudam	5
PR MR FP	Thoubal (5)	ED	N	Fishing Net Making	-	-	-	-	-	-		Leisangthem	6
MR FP	Mayang Imphal (7)	ED	N	Fishing Net Making	-	-	-	-	-	-		Hayel	7
MR FP	Mayang Imphal (7)	-	N	Fishing Net Making	-	-	-	-	-	-		Hangool	8
PR MR FP	Thoubal (5)	ED	N	Fishing Net Making	-	-	-	-	-	-		Khekman	9

Census of India 2001 - Village Directory

Amenities and Land Use (As on 1999)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.< 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities(Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/ Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
10	Moijing (00140100)	491.57	6241	1011	P(8) M(2) S C(5-10)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(< 5)	HP R SS-HP	PO PH(2)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS NCS OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(5-10) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
11	Nungei (00140200)	297.49	1653	299	P(4) M C(5-10)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(< 5)	T HP SS-HP	PO PH	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(< 5) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(5-10) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
12	Atoukhong (00140300)	239.28	1338	203	P(4) M C(< 5)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(< 5)	T R SS-R	PH(3) PO(10+)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	NCS(4) ACS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(5-10) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
13	Oinam (00140400)	289.56	2168	372	P(2) M S C(5-10)	- H(5-10) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T R SS-R	PO PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(< 5) OCS(10+)	SP CV(5-10) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
14	Laiphrakpam (00140500)	96.401	948	152	P M C(< 5)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(< 5)	T R SS-R	- PO(10+) PH(5-10)	- CM(< 5) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(< 5) OCS(10+)	SP CV(5-10) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
15	Haoreibi (00140600)	750.62	2609	397	P(3) M(2) S(2) C(< 5)	PHS O H(< 5) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T R O SS-O	PO PH(5-10)	- CM(< 5) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(5-10) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(< 5) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
16	Lilong (00140700)	652.42	2631	429	P(4) M C(< 5)	- H(< 5) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T R SS-R	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(< 5) CP(5-10)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(10+)	SP CV(5-10) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
17	Chaobok (00140800)	365.11	1143	198	P(3) M(5-10) C(< 5)	D PHS H(< 5) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	TK SS-HP	PH PO(10+)	- CM(< 5) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(5-10) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(< 5) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
18	Thoubal Khunou (00140900)	301.64	148	31	P(3) M(< 5) C(< 5)	PHS H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	HP TK SS-HP	PO PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(< 5) OCS(< 5)	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(< 5)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)

Census of India 2001 - Village Directory

Amenities and Land Use (As on 1999)

					Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)**								
						Cultivable land							
Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Forest	Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation	Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
PR MR FP	Thoubal (6)	ED	N M	Fishing Net Making	-		-	-	-	-		Moijing	10
PR MR FP	Lilong (6)	ED	N M	Fishing Net Making	-		-	-	-	-		Nungei	11
PR MR FP	Lilong (7)	ED	N	Fishing Net Making	-		-	-	-	-		Atoukhong	12
PR MR FP	Oinam (1)	ED	N	Fishing Net Making	-		-	-	-	-		Oinam	13
PR MR FP	Wangoi (2)	ED	N	Fishing Net Making	-		-	-	-	-		Laiphrakpam	14
PR MR FP	Lilong (1)	ED	N	Fishing Net Making	-		-	-	-	-		Haoreibi	15
PR MR FP	Lilong (1)	ED	N	Fishing Net Making	-		-	-	-	-		Lilong	16
PR MR FP	Lilong (6)	ED	N	Fishing Net Making	-		-	-	-	-		Chaobok	17
PR MR FP	Thoubal (4)	ED	N M	Fishing Net Making	-		-	-	-	-		Thoubal Khunou	18

Census of India 2001 - Village Directory

Amenities and Land Use (As on 1999)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.< 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities(Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/ Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
19	Hayel Labuk (00141000)	177.94	1187	218	P M(< 5) C(< 5)	- H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	HP TK R C SS-C	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(< 5) OCS(< 5)	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(< 5)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
20	Nepra Company (00141100)	139.73	530	103	P M C(< 5)	- H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	HP TK R SS-HP	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(< 5) OCS(< 5)	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(< 5)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
21	Charangpat Maklang (00141200)	346.54	2928	579	P(5) M S C(< 5)	- H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	HP TK R C SS-HP	PO PH(12)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	NCS ACS(< 5) OCS(< 5)	SP(8) CV(< 5) ST(< 5)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
22	Bengi (00141300)	91.581	765	154	P M(< 5) C(< 5)	PHS H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	HP TK C SS-HP	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(< 5) OCS(< 5)	SP CV(< 5) ST(< 5)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
23	Icham Khunou (00141400)	74.195	552	110	P M C(< 5)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	TK C SS-C	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(< 5) OCS(< 5)	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(< 5)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
24	Khangabok (00141500)	1538.4	14667	2788	P(5) M(3) S(5) C(5-10)	D PHS H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	HP TK R SS-HP	PO PH(15)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	OCS ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10)	CV(4) SP(2) ST	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
25	Papal (00141600)	260.66	911	185	P M(< 5) C(5-10)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(< 5)	T HP TK SS-HP	- PO(5-10) PH(< 5)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	SP CV(< 5) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
26	Sangaiyumpham (00141700)	418.22	11063	1889	P(6) M(4) S(2) C(< 5)	PHS H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T TK C SS-C	PO PH(< 5)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	SP CV(< 5) ST(< 5)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
27	Tentha (00141800)	1608	6704	1222	P(5) M S C(5-10)	PHS H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T HP W TK R C L SS-HP	PO PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	SP CV(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)

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Amenities and Land Use (As on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)**						Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
						Cultivable land							
					Forest	Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
PR MR FP	Thoubal (4)	ED	N	Fishing Net Making	-	-	-	-	-	-		Hayel Labuk	19
PR MR FP	Thoubal Mc (3)	ED	N M	Fishing Net Making	-	-	-	-	-	-		Nepra Company	20
PR MR FP	Thoubal (4)	ED	N	Fishing Net Making	-	-	-	-	-	-		Charangpat Maklang	21
PR MR FP	Thoubal (7)	ED	N M	Fishing Net Making	-	-	-	-	-	-		Bengi	22
PR MR FP	Thoubal (6)	ED	N M	Fishing Net Making	-	-	-	-	-	-		Icham Khunou	23
PR MR FP	Thoubal (3)	ED	N M	Fishing Net Making	-	-	-	-	-	-		Khangabok	24
PR MR FP	Wangjing (7)	ED	N M	Fishing Net Making	-	-	-	-	-	-		Papal	25
PR MR FP	Wangjing (4)	ED	N M	Fishing Net Making	-	-	-	-	-	-		Sangaiyumpham	26
PR MR FP	Wangjing (6)	ED	N M	Fishing Net Making	-	-	-	-	-	-		Tentha	27

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Amenities and Land Use (As on 1999)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.< 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities(Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/ Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
28	Lamding (00141900)	285.04	1412	306	P(4) M(2) S C(< 5)	- H(5-10) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	TK R C SS-C	- PO(< 5) PH(5-10)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	SP CV(< 5) ST(< 5)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
29	Wangjing (00142000)	840.58	2491	515	P(5) M(3) S C(< 5)	D H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T HP TW TK R C SS-HP	PO PH	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	CV(6) SP ST	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
30	Sapam (00142100)	339.41	3087	589	P(2) M C(5-10)	- H(< 5) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	W TK SS-W	PO PH(< 5)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	SP(3) CV(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
31	Tekcham (00142200)	417.8	3419	620	P(3) M C(5-10)	PHS H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	HP TK L SS-HP	PO PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV SP(4) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
32	Cherapur (00142300)	121.81	1165	233	P M S C(5-10)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T HP TK R SS-HP	- PO(< 5) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	SP(5) CV(< 5) ST(< 5)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
33	Yaithibi Khunou (00142400)	170.27	413	85	P M(< 5) C(< 5)	- H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	HP TK S SS-S	- PO(10+) PH(5-10)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(5-10)	SP CV(< 5) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
34	Langathel (00142500)	386.31	4154	800	P(2) M S C(5-10)	PHS H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(< 5)	HP TK R SS-HP	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	SP CV(5-10) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)

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Amenities and Land Use (As on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)**						Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
						Cultivable land							
					Forest	Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
PR MR FP	Wangjing (1)	ED	N M	Fishing Net Making	-	-	-	-	-	-		Lamding	28
PR MR FP	Wangjing (0)	ED	N M	Fishing Net Making	-	-	-	-	-	-		Wangjing	29
PR MR FP	Wangjing (7)	ED	N M	Fishing Net Making	-	-	-	-	-	-		Sapam	30
PR MR FP	Wangjing (8)	ED	N M	Fishing Net Making	-	-	-	-	-	-		Tekcham	31
PR MR FP	Wangjing (2)	ED	N M	Fishing Net Making	-	-	-	-	-	-		Cherapur	32
MR FP	Thoubal (4)	-	-	Fishing Net Making	-	-	-	-	-	-		Yaithibi Khunou	33
PR MR FP	Wangjing (7)	ED	N	Fishing Net Making	-	-	-	-	-	-		Langathel	34

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Amenities and Land Use (As on 1999)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.< 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities(Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/ Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
35	Phundrei (00142600)	413.23	2617	483	P M C(5-10)	PHS H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(< 5)	HP TK SS-HP	PO PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
36	Lamlong (00142700)	0			-------- Uninhabitated ----------							
37	Langol (00142800)	0			-------- Uninhabitated ----------							
38	Khongjom (00142900)	261.47	2108	422	P(2) M(2) S C(5-10)	D PHC H(5-10) MCW(5-10)	TK R SS-R	PO PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	ACS NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	SP CV(< 5) ST(< 5)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
39	Chingtham (00143000)	211.79	1171	222	P(2) M(< 5) C(5-10)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(< 5)	HP TK SS-HP	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV SP ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
40	Bumpa Khullen (00143100)	115.46	474	68	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(< 5)	HP TK R SS-HP	- PO(10+) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
41	Phanjangkhong (00143200)	69.38	204	39	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	HP W R SS-HP	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	NCS ACS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
42	Chandrakhong (00143300)	387.31	1007	194	P M(5-10) C(10+)	PHS H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	HP R SS-HP	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	NCS ACS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
43	Ningel (00143400)	245	328	62	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	HP TK R SS-HP	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	NCS ACS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
44	Leirongthel (00143500)	280.83	1915	354	P(3) M(< 5) C(5-10)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	R C SS-C	- PO(10+) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)

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Amenities and Land Use (As on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)**						Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
						Cultivable land							
					Forest	Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
PR MR FP	Wangjing (7)	ED	N	Fishing Net Making	-	-	-	-	-	-		Phundrei	35
	-------- Uninhabitated ----------				-	-	-	-	-	-		Lamlong	36
	-------- Uninhabitated ----------				-	-	-	-	-	-		Langol	37
PR MR FP	Wangjing (5)	-	N	Fishing Net Making	-	-	-	-	-	-		Khongjom	38
PR MR FP	Wangjing (4)	ED	N	Fishing Net Making	-	-	-	-	-	-		Chingtham	39
PR MR FP	Yairipok (5)	ED	-	Fishing Net Making	-	-	-	-	-	-		Bumpa Khullen	40
PR MR FP	Yairipok (6)	ED	N	Fishing Net Making	-	-	-	-	-	-		Phanjangkhong	41
PR MR FP	Yairipok (7)	ED	N	Fishing Net Making	-	-	-	-	-	-		Chandrakhong	42
PR MR FP	Yairipok (8)	ED	N	Fishing Net Making	-	-	-	-	-	-		Ningel	43
PR MR FP	Yairipok (7)	ED	N	Fishing Net Making	-	-	-	-	-	-		Leirongthel	44

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Amenities and Land Use (As on 1999)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.< 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities(Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/ Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
45	Kakmayai (00143600)	281.17	546	93	P(2) M(10+) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	HP R SS-HP	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(10+)	NCS ACS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
46	Lourembam (00143700)	87.967	1003	187	P M(< 5) C(5-10)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	HP R SS-HP	PO PH(< 5)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(< 5) OCS(< 5)	- CV(< 5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
47	Langmeithel (00143800)	187.58	787	168	P M(< 5) C(5-10)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	HP R SS-HP	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(< 5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
48	Charangpat Mamang (00143900)	344.07	2517	494	P(2) M S C(< 5)	PHC H(< 5) MCW(< 5)	TK R SS-R	PH(4) PO(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	ACS NCS OCS(< 5)	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(< 5)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
49	Wangkhem (00144000)	237.91	4486	787	P(3) M C(< 5)	PHS H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	R SS-R	PH(7) PO(< 5)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	ACS NCS OCS(< 5)	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(< 5)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
50	Pechi (00144100)	175.94	639	132	P M(< 5) C(< 5)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(< 5)	TW SS-TW	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(< 5) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(5-10) ST(5-10)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
51	Khoirom (00144200)	300.13	3483	628	P(5) M S C(5-10)	PHC H(5-10) MCW(5-10)	T HP TK R C SS-C	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
52	Ingourok (00144300)	0	471	90	P M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T TK R SS-R	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(< 5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
53	Poirou Tangkhul (00144400)	0	243	42	P M(< 5) C(< 5)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(< 5)	HP S SS-S	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(< 5) NCS(< 5) OCS(< 5)	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(< 5)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)

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Amenities and Land Use (As on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)**						Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
						Cultivable land							
					Forest	Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
PR MR FP	Yairipok (7)	ED	N	Fishing Net Making	-		-	-	-	-		Kakmayai	45
PR MR FP	Yairipok (5)	ED	N	Fishing Net Making	-		-	-	-	-		Lourembam	46
PR MR FP	Yairipok (6)	ED	N	Fishing Net Making	-		-	-	-	-		Langmeithel	47
PR MR FP	Thoubal (4)	ED	N	Fishing Net Making	-		-	-	-	-		Charangpat Mamang	48
PR MR FP	Thoubal (2)	ED	N	Fishing Net Making	-		-	-	-	-		Wangkhem	49
PR MR FP	Yairipok (3)	ED	N	Fishing Net Making	-		-	-	-	-		Pechi	50
PR MR FP	Yairipok (5)	ED	N	Fishing Net Making	-		-	-	-	-		Khoirom	51
PR MR FP	Yairipok (6)	ED	N	Fishing Net Making	-		-	-	-	-		Ingourok	52
PR MR FP	Yairipok (2)	ED	N	Fishing Net Making	-		-	-	-	-		Poirou Tangkhul	53

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Amenities and Land Use (As on 1999)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.< 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities(Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/ Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
54	Thokchom (00144500)	81.812	634	123	P(3) M C(5-10)	- H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	T HP TK S SS-S	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	SP CV(5-10) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
55	Wangbal (00144600)	381.24	2089	423	P(2) M C(< 5)	- H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(< 5)	HP TK R CSS-HP	- PO(< 5) PH(5-10)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	SP CV(5-10) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
56	Uyal (00144700)	261.78	1022	194	P(4) M(2) S(2) C(< 5)	- H(< 5) MCW(< 5) PHC(5-10)	HP TK C SS-C	- PO(< 5) PH(5-10)	- CM(< 5) CP(< 5)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	SP CV(< 5) ST(< 5)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
57	Kairembikhok (00144800)	170.49	1503	291	P M(< 5) C(5-10)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	HP TK S SS-S	- PO(< 5) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
58	Kangthokchao (00144900)	356.95	1927	410	P(2) M S C(< 5)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(< 5)	HP W TK R SS-HP	- PO(< 5) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	ACS NCS OCS	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
59	Kangyambem (00145000)	378.14	2662	600	P(2) M S C(5-10)	- H(10+) MCW(< 5) PHC(5-10)	HP W TK R SS-HP	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)

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Amenities and Land Use (As on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)**						Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
						Cultivable land							
					Forest	Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
MR FP	Thoubal (4)	ED	N	Fishing Net Making	-		-	-	-	-		Thokchom	54
MR FP	Thoubal (4)	ED	N	Fishing Net Making	-		-	-	-	-		Wangbal	55
PR MR FP	Thoubal (3)	-	N	Fishing Net Making	-		-	-	-	-		Uyal	56
PR MR FP	Wangjing (4)	ED	N	Fishing Net Making	-		-	-	-	-		Kairembikhok	57
PR MR FP	Wangjing (2)	ED	N	Fishing Net Making	-		-	-	-	-		Kangthokchao	58
PR MR FP	Wangjing (2)	ED	N	Fishing Net Making	-		-	-	-	-		Kangyambem	59

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Amenities and Land Use (As on 1999)

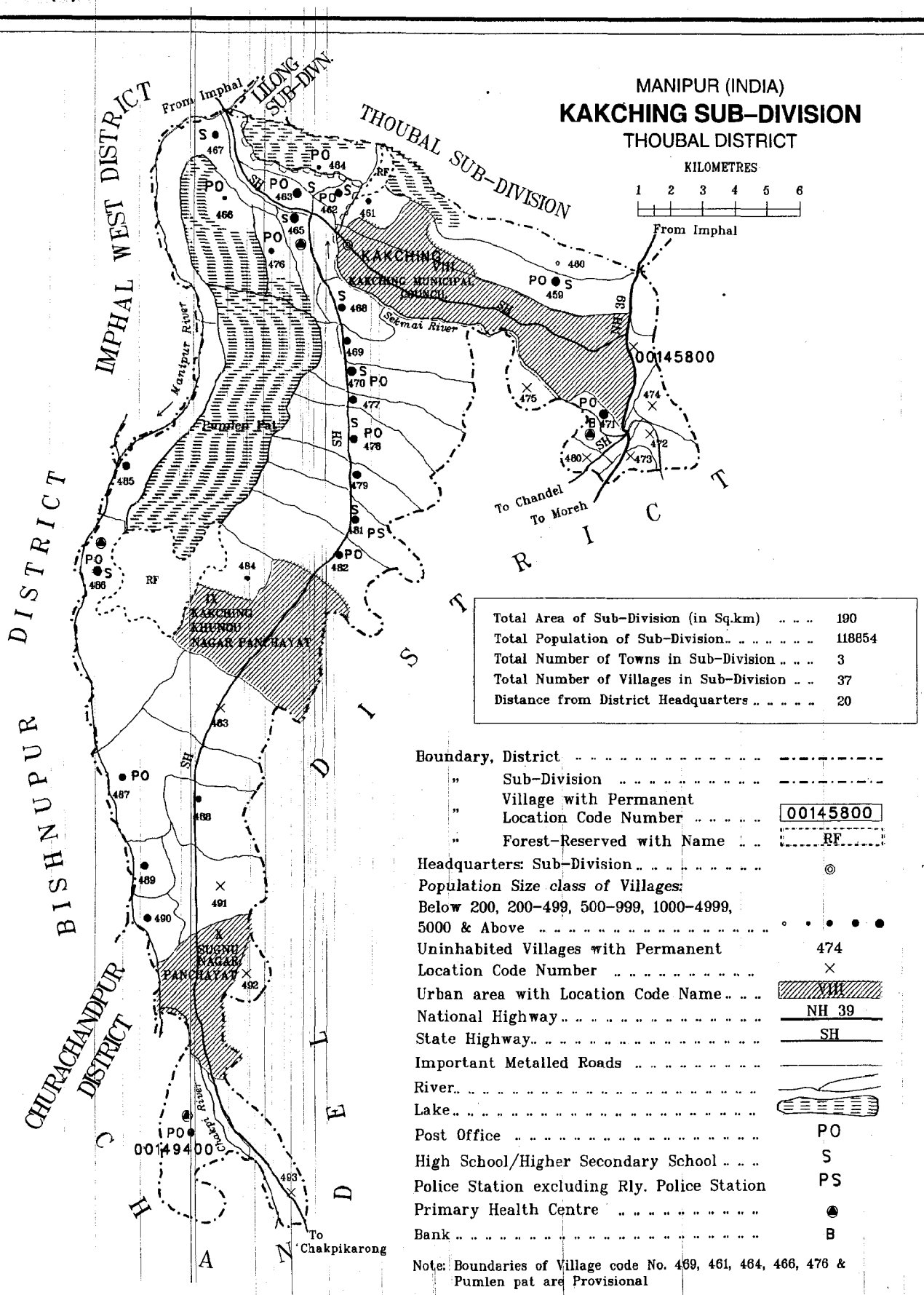
Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.< 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities(Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/ Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
60	Purnaheitupokpi (00145100)	97.947	996	203	- P(< 5) M(< 5) C(< 5)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(< 5)	T TW TK R SS-R	- PO(< 5) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	SP CV(< 5) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
61	Heirok Part I (00145200)	1152.1	7734	1495	P(8) M S C(< 5)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(< 5)	T TK R C SS-R	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV(5) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(5-10) RS(10+) NW(10+)
62	Heirok Part I I (00145300)	365.64	5163	985	P(5) M(2) S(2) C(< 5)	PHC H(< 5) MCW(5-10)	T R C SS-C	- PO(< 5) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	CV(6) SP(< 5) ST(< 5)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
63	Chingdompok (00145400)	206.71	1415	274	P(2) M S C(< 5)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(< 5)	T R SS-R	- PO(< 5) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(< 5) ST(< 5)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
64	Kangdabi (00145500)	0			-------- Uninhabitated ----------							
65	Saram Tangkhul (00145600)	0	84	20	P M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(< 5)	TK S SS-S	- PO(< 5) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
66	Kang Samaram (00145700)	387.26	2836	541	P(3) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(< 5)	TK R SS-R	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	SP CV(10+) ST(< 5)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
	Block Total	**20559.7**	**156564**	**28651**	**P(171) M(54) S(32)**	**D(4) PHC(5) PHS(16) O**	**T(23) W(5) TK(40) HP(33) TW(3) R(45) C(14) L(3) S(5)**	**PO(19) PH(51)**		**ACS(8) NCS(19) OCS(4)**	**CV(26) ST(2) SP(72)**	**BS(51)**

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Amenities and Land Use (As on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)**						Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
						Cultivable land							
					Forest	Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
PR MR FP	Heirok (2)	ED	N M	Fishing Net Making	-		-	-	-		-	Purnaheitupokpi	60
PR MR FP	Heirok (1)	ED	N M	Fishing Net Making	-		-	-	-		-	Heirok Part I	61
PR MR FP	Heirok (1)	ED	N	Fishing Net Making	-		-	-	-		-	Heirok Part I I	62
PR MR FP	Heirok Np (5)	ED	N M	Fishing Net Making	-		-	-	-		-	Chingdompok	63
	-------- Uninhabitated ----------				-		-	-	-		-	Kangdabi	64
MR FP	Wangjing (4)	ED	-	Fishing Net Making	-		-	-	-		-	Saram Tangkhul	65
PR MR FP	Wangjing Np (3)	ED	N	Fishing Net Making	-		-	-	-		-	Kang Samaram	66
PR(57) MR(63) FP(63)		**ED(59)**	**N(60) M(21)**		**0.0**			**0.0**		**0.0**	**0.0**		

MAP 28(iii)



Total Area of Sub-Division (in Sq.km)	190
Total Population of Sub-Division	118854
Total Number of Towns in Sub-Division	3
Total Number of Villages in Sub-Division	37
Distance from District Headquarters	20

Boundary, District	
" Sub-Division	
" Village with Permanent Location Code Number	00145800
" Forest-Reserved with Name	RF
Headquarters: Sub-Division	◎
Population Size class of Villages: Below 200, 200-499, 500-999, 1000-4999, 5000 & Above	○ • • • •
Uninhabited Villages with Permanent Location Code Number	474 ×
Urban area with Location Code Name	VIII
National Highway	NH 39
State Highway	SH
Important Metalled Roads	
River	
Lake	
Post Office	PO
High School/Higher Secondary School	S
Police Station excluding Rly. Police Station	PS
Primary Health Centre	▲
Bank	B

Note: Boundaries of Village code No. 469, 461, 464, 466, 476 & Pumlen pat are Provisional

Sub-Divisional and C.D. Block boundary is Co-terminus excludes statutory towns

Alphabetical list of Villages (C.D. block wise)
Name of the District:Thoubal

Name of CD Block: Kakching C.D.Block.
Name of Sub-Dist: Kakching Sub-division (0003)

Serial number	Name of village	2001 Census location code number	1991 Census location code number
1	2	3	4
1	Aimol Khullen	00147200	050020002000200028
2	Aimol Khunou	00147300	050020002000200029
3	Arong Nongmaikhong	00148500	050020002000200004
4	Chairel	00148700	050020002000200008
5	Elangkhangpokpi	00147800	050020002000200002
6	Hiyanglam	00146500	050020002000200016
7	Hiyanglam II	00146700	050020002000200020
8	Irengband	00145900	050020002000200021
9	Kangoi	00147400	050020002000200027
10	Keirak	00146200	050020002000200023
11	Kharungpat	00146400	
12	Khoidum	00146600	
13	Laijing	00145800	050020002000200031
14	Laimanai	00146900	050020002000200014
15	Langmeidong	00147000	050020002000200026
16	Laphupat	00147600	
17	Lokhi Maru	00149200	050020002000200035
18	Loushipat	00146000	
19	Mahou	00148300	050020002000200033
20	Mantak	00146100	050020002000200024
21	Maring Phunal	00147500	050020002000200030
22	MayengLamjao	00146800	050020002000200015
23	Nungoo	00148800	050020002000200007
24	Nungoo Wapokpi	00148900	
25	Pallel	00147100	050020002000200025
26	Purum Tampak	00148000	050020002000200032
27	Serou	00149400	050020002000200013
28	Tangjeng	00149000	050020002000200006
29	Thongam	00148400	
30	Thongjao	00147900	050020002000200005
31	Thounaojam	00147700	050020002000200011
32	Tonsen	00149100	050020002000200034
33	Toupokpi	00149300	050020002000200036
34	Wabagai	00146300	050020002000200012
35	Waikhong Laimanai	00148100	050020002000200009
36	Waikhong Ningthoumanai	00148200	050020002000200010
37	Wangoo	00148600	050020002000200001

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Amenities and Land Use (As on 1999)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.< 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities(Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/ Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CD Block: Kakching C.D.Block. (0002)												
1	Laijing (00145800)	0			-------- Uninhabitated ----------							
2	Irengband (00145900)	754.72	8437	1631	P(5) M(3) S C(10+)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	HP TK SS-HP	PO PH	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(<5) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
3	Loushipat (00146000)	0	39	12	- P(<5) M(<5) C(5-10)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(<5)	TK L SS-TK	- PO(5-10) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(<5) ST(10+)	- BS(<5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
4	Mantak (00146100)	633.02	652	136	P M(<5) C(5-10)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(<5)	TK R SS-TK	- PO(5-10) PH(10+)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	SP CV(5-10) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
5	Keirak (00146200)	528.15	4140	795	P(4) M S C(<5)	PHS H(<5) MCW(<5) PHC(<5)	T TK R C SS-C	PO PH(<5)	- CM(<5) CP(<5)	- ACS(<5) NCS(<5) OCS(<5)	SP CV(<5) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
6	Wabagai (00146300)	915.94	6739	1356	P(8) M(4) S(4) PUC C	PHS H(10+) MCW(5-10) PHC(<5)	T TK R C L SS-C	PO PH(2)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	ACS NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	SP CV(5-10) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
7	Kharungpat (00146400)	0	425	63	P(2) M C(5-10)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	TK R L SS-TK	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
8	Hiyanglam (00146500)	813.37	7333	1315	P(7) M(4) S(3) C(5-10)	PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	T TK R C L SS-C	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(<5) CP(<5)	- ACS(<5) NCS(<5) OCS(<5)	SP CV(<5) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)

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Amenities and Land Use (As on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)**						Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
						Cultivable land							
					Forest	Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
------- Uninhabitated ----------					-	-	-	-	-			Laijing	1
PR MR FP	Kakching (7)	ED	N M	Brick Making	-	-	-	-	-			Irengband	2
PR MR FP	Kakching (8)	ED	N M	Brick Making	-	-	-	-	-			Loushipat	3
PR MR FP	Kakching (9)	ED	N	Brick Making	-	-	-	-	-			Mantak	4
PR FP	Kakching (5)	ED	N	Brick Making	-	-	-	-	-			Keirak	5
PR MR FP	Kakching (9)	ED	N M	Brick Making	-	-	-	-	-			Wabagai	6
PR MR FP	Kakching (14)	ED	N	Brick Making	-	-	-	-	-			Kharungpat	7
PR MR FP	Kakching (4)	ED	N M	Brick Making	-	-	-	-	-			Hiyanglam	8

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Amenities and Land Use (As on 1999)

Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.< 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities(Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/ Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
9	Khoidum (00146600)	0	488	93	P M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	TK R L SS-TK	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
10	Hiyanglam Ii (00146700)	489.93	2729	520	P(5) M(4) S C(< 5)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(< 5)	T TK R C L SS-C	PH(7) PO(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	ACS NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	SP(2) CV(5-10) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
11	Mayenglamjao (00146800)	486.03	2519	527	P(5) M(2) S C(5-10)	PHS H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	T TK O SS-O	- PO(5-10) PH(< 5)	- CM(10+) CP(5-10)	- ACS(5-10) NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	- CV(5-10) SP(< 5) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
12	Laimanai (00146900)	0	1731	365	P M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T TK O SS-O	- PO(10+) PH(< 5)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(< 5) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
13	Langmeidong (00147000)	1010.6	5152	1145	P(5) M(3) S(2) PUC C(5-10)	D PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	TK C L SS-C	PO PH(5-10)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS NCS(5-10) OCS(5-10)	SP(2) CV(5-10) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
14	Pallel (00147100)	633.72	5415	1064	P(2) M C(10+)	PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	HP TK R C SS-HP	PO PH(3)	CM CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV SP ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
15	Aimol Khullen (00147200)	0				-------- Uninhabitated ----------						
16	Aimol Khunou (00147300)	0				-------- Uninhabitated ----------						
17	Kangoi (00147400)	0				-------- Uninhabitated ----------						
18	Maring Phunal (00147500)	0				-------- Uninhabitated ----------						
19	Laphupat (00147600)	49.295	545	99	P M(5-10) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	TK R C L SS-C	PO PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	SP CV(< 5) ST(10+)	- BS(10+) RS(10+) NW(10+)

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Amenities and Land Use (As on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)**						Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
						Cultivable land							
					Forest	Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
PR MR FP	Kakching (16)	ED	N M	Brick Making	-		-	-	-	-		Khoidum	9
PR MR FP	Kakching (9)	ED	N M	Brick Making	-		-	-	-	-		Hiyanglam Ii	10
PR MR FP	Kakching (8)	ED	N	Brick Making	-		-	-	-	-		Mayenglamjao	11
PR MR FP	Kakching (12)	-	N	Brick Making	-		-	-	-	-		Laimanai	12
PR MR FP	Kakching (10)	ED	N M	Brick Making	-		-	-	-	-		Langmeidong	13
PR MR FP	Kakching (12)	ED	N	Brick Making	-		-	-	-	-		Pallel	14
	-------- Uninhabitated ----------				-		-	-	-	-		Aimol Khullen	15
	-------- Uninhabitated ----------				-		-	-	-	-		Aimol Khunou	16
	-------- Uninhabitated ----------				-		-	-	-	-		Kangoi	17
	-------- Uninhabitated ----------				-		-	-	-	-		Maring Phunal	18
MR FP	Kakching (19)	ED	N	Brick Making	-		-	-	-	-		Laphupat	19

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Amenities and Land Use (As on 1999)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.< 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities(Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/ Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
20	Thounaojam (00147700)	318.92	1009	197	P M(< 5) C(5-10)	- H(5-10) MCW(5-10) PHC(5-10)	HP W TK L SS-HP	- PO(< 5) PH(5-10)	- CM(5-10) CP(5-10)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	SP CV(5-10) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
21	Elangkhangpokpi (00147800)	672.68	2527	518	P(3) M S C(5-10)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	TK L SS-L	PO PH(< 5)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
22	Thongjao (00147900)	492.62	1767	375	P M(< 5) C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	T HP SS-HP	- PO(< 5) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	SP(2) CV(< 5) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
23	Purum Tampak (00148000)	0			-------- Uninhabitated ----------							
24	Waikhong Laimanai (00148100)	350.99	1537	324	P M(< 5) C(5-10)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	T HP R L SS-HP	- PO(10+) PH(< 5)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV SP(2) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
25	Waikhong Ningthoumanai (00148200)	493.65	1152	253	P(2) M C(5-10)	D PHS H(5-10) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	HP R SS-HP	PO PH(< 5)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV SP(2) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
26	Mahou (00148300)	0			-------- Uninhabitated ----------							
27	Thongam (00148400)	309.23	257	48	P(2) M C(10+)	PHS H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	TK R SS-TK	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	SP CV(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
28	Arong Nongmaikhong (00148500)	457.35	4722	860	P(2) M C(5-10)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(10+)	HP R L SS-HP	- PO(10+) PH(< 5)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	SP(6) CV(< 5) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
29	Wangoo (00148600)	1305.1	5326	1046	P(3) M(2) S(2) C(5-10)	PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	TK R SS-R	PO PH(< 5)	- CM(10+) CP(< 5)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(< 5) SP(< 5) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
30	Chairel (00148700)	631.51	3163	619	P M C(5-10)	PHS H(5-10) MCW(10+) PHC(5-10)	TK R L SS-L	PO PH(5-10)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	ACS OCS NCS(10+)	SP CV(10+) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)

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Amenities and Land Use (As on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)**						Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
						Cultivable land							
					Forest	Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
PR MR FP	Kakching (11)	ED	N	Brick Making	-	-	-	-	-	-		Thounaojam	20
PR MR FP	Kakching (16)	ED	N	Brick Making	-	-	-	-	-	-		Elangkhangpokpi	21
PR MR FP	Kakching (20)	ED	N	Brick Making	-	-	-	-	-	-		Thongjao	22
-------- Uninhabitated ----------					-	-	-	-	-	-		Purum Tampak	23
PR FP	Kakching (16)	ED	N	Brick Making	-	-	-	-	-	-		Waikhong Laimanai	24
PR MR FP	Kakching (15)	ED	N	Brick Making	-	-	-	-	-	-		Waikhong Ningthoumanai	25
-------- Uninhabitated ----------					-	-	-	-	-	-		Mahou	26
PR MR FP	Kakching (15)	ED	N M	Brick Making	-	-	-	-	-	-		Thongam	27
PR MR FP	Kakching (50)	ED	N	Brick Making	-	-	-	-	-	-		Arong Nongmaikhong	28
PR MR FP	Kakching (30)	ED	N	Brick Making	-	-	-	-	-	-		Wangoo	29
MR FP	Sugnu (12)	ED	N	Brick Making	-	-	-	-	-	-		Chairel	30

Census of India 2001 - Village Directory

Amenities and Land Use (As on 1999)

Serial number	Name of village & Location code	Total area of the village (in hectare)	Total population (2001 Census)	Number of households (2001 Census)	Amenities available (if not available within the village, a dash (-) is shown in the column and next to it in brackets the distance in broad ranges viz.< 5 kms., 5-10 kms. and 10+ kms of the nearest place where the facility is available is given)							
					Educational	Medical	Drinking water	Post, telegraph and telephone	Commercial and co-operative banks	Agricultural, non-agricultural and other credit societies	Recreational & cultural facilities(Cinema/ Video hall, Sports club, Stadium/ Auditorium)	Communications (Bus service, railway station, waterway)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
31	Nungoo (00148800)	231.44	816	147	P M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	T HP TK R C L SS-HP	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	SP CV(< 5) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
32	Nungoo Wapokpi (00148900)	509.49	1997	352	P(3) M C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	TK R SS-TK	- PO(10+) PH(10+)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	- CV(10+) SP(< 5) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
33	Tangjeng (00149000)	154.48	2115	414	P(2) M(< 5) C(10+)	- H(10+) MCW(10+) PHC(< 5)	HP TK R L SS-L	- PO(< 5) PH(< 5)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	SP CV(< 5) ST(10+)	- BS(< 5) RS(10+) NW(10+)
34	Tonsen (00149100)	0			-------- Uninhabitated ----------							
35	Lokhi Maru (00149200)	0			-------- Uninhabitated ----------							
36	Toupokpi (00149300)	0			-------- Uninhabitated ----------							
37	Serou (00149400)	895.73	3572	619	P(5) M C(10+)	PHC H(10+) MCW(10+)	HP R C SS-HP	PO PH(< 5)	- CM(10+) CP(10+)	- ACS(10+) NCS(10+) OCS(10+)	CV SP(2) ST(10+)	BS RS(10+) NW(10+)
	Block Total	**13137.9**	**76304**	**14893**	**P(74) M(33) S(16) PUC(2) C**	**D(2) PHC(4) PHS(10)**	**T(9) W TK(22) HP(10) R(19) C(9) L(18)**	**PO(13) PH(13)**	**CM**	**ACS(5) OCS**	**CV(4) SP(29)**	**BS(22)**

Census of India 2001 - Village Directory

Amenities and Land Use (As on 1999)

Approach to village	Nearest town & distance (in km)	Power supply	News paper / Magazine	Most important commodity manufactured	Land use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectare)**						Area not available for cultivation	Name of village	Serial number
					Forest	Cultivable land							
						Wet rice cultivation (by source)	Dry rice cultivation	Total area under Jhum cultivation	Period of Rotation	Main crop s under Jhum cultivation			
14	15	16	17	18	19	20 (a)	20 (b)	21 (a)	21 (b)	22	23	2	1
MR FP	Sugnu (5)	ED	N	Brick Making	-	-	-	-	-	-		Nungoo	31
PR MR FP	Kakching (19)	ED	N M	Brick Making	-	-	-	-	-	-		Nungoo Wapokpi	32
MR FP	Sugnu (3)	ED	N	Brick Making	-	-	-	-	-	-		Tangjeng	33
	-------- Uninhabitated ----------				-	-	-	-	-	-		Tonsen	34
	-------- Uninhabitated ----------				-	-	-	-	-	-		Lokhi Maru	35
	-------- Uninhabitated ----------				-	-	-	-	-	-		Toupokpi	36
MR FP	Sugnu (2)	-	N	Brick Making	-	-	-	-	-	-		Serou	37
PR(22) MR(25) FP(27)		**ED(25)**	**N(87) M(30)**		**0.0**			**0.0**		**0.0**	**0.0**		

APPENDIX I - Village Directory

Abstract of Educational, Medical and other Amenities in villages - C.D. block level

Name of the District:Thoubal

Sl. No.	Name of C.D.Block	Total number of inhabited villages	Total population of C.D. block	Educational institutions					
				Primary school		Middle school		Matriculation / Secondary school	
				Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Thoubal C.D.Block	63	156564	62	171	40	54	24	32
2	Kakching C.D.Block.	27	76304	26	74	18	33	9	16
	District(Rural):	**90**	**232868**	**88**	**245**	**58**	**87**	33	**48**

Educational institutions (contd.)								
Higher Secondary / PUC / Intermediate / Junior college		College (graduate and above)		Adult literacy classes/centres		Others		No educational facilities
Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
2	**2**	**1**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**

Medical institutions								Medical institutions	
Hospital		Dispensary		Primary Health Centre / Health Centre		Primary Health Sub-centre		Maternity and Child Welfare Centre / Maternity Home / Child Welfare Centre	
Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions	Villages	Institutions
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
0	0	4	4	5	5	16	16	0	0
0	0	2	2	4	4	10	10	0	0
0	**0**	**6**	**6**	**9**	**9**	**26**	**26**	**0**	**0**

Medical institutions (contd.)							Drinking water source	
Family Welfare Centre		Community Health Workers		Others		No medical facilities	Tap	Well
Villages	Institutions	Villages	Numbers	Villages	Institutions			
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
0	0	0	0	1	1	41	23	5
0	0	0	0	0	0	13	9	1
0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**54**	**32**	**6**

Drinking water source (contd.)								
Tank	Tubewell	River	Fountain	Canal	Others	More than one source	No drinking water facilities	Post office
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
40	3	45	5	14	35	60	0	19
22	0	19	0	9	22	27	0	13
62	**3**	**64**	**5**	**23**	**57**	**87**	**0**	**32**

Post, Telegraph & Telephone						Transport communications		
Telegraph office	Post & telegraph office	Post office & phone	Telegraph office & phone	Post, telegraph office & phone	Phone	Bus service	Railway station	Navigable waterway
48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
0	0	5	0	0	10	51	0	0
0	0	3	0	0	4	22	0	0
0	**0**	**8**	**0**	**0**	**14**	**73**	**0**	**0**

Banks		Power supply		Credit societies				
Villages	Number of commercial and co-operative banks	Available	Not available	Villages	Number of agricultural credit societies	Villages	Number of non-agricultural credit societies	Villages
57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65
0	0	59	4	7	8	11	19	3
1	1	25	2	5	5	0	0	1
1	**1**	**84**	**6**	**12**	**13**	**11**	**19**	**4**

Recreational facility				Newspaper / Magazine		
Number of other credit societies	Cinema / Video hall	Sports club	Stadium / Auditorium/ Community hall	News paper	Magazine	News paper & Magazine
66	67	68	69	70	71	72
4	26	72	2	60	21	21
1	4	29	0	27	9	9
5	**30**	**101**	**2**	**87**	**30**	**30**

APPENDIX 1A - Village Directory

Villages by number of Primary Schools

Name of the District:Thoubal

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Total number of inhabited villages	Number of primary schools				
			None	One	Two	Three	Four +
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Thoubal C.D.Block	63	1	21	14	7	20
2	Kakching C.D.Block.	27	1	9	6	2	9
	District Total:	90	2	30	20	9	29

APPENDIX 1B - Village Directory

Villages by Primary, Middle and Secondary Schools

Name of the District:Thoubal

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Total number of inhabited villages	Type of educational institutions available			
			No School	At least one primary school and no middle school	At least one primary school and one middle school	At least one middle school and one secondary school
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Thoubal C.D.Block	63	1	22	40	24
2	Kakching C.D.Block.	27	1	8	18	9
	Total:	90	2	30	58	33

APPENDIX 1C - Village Directory

Villages with different sources of drinking water facilities available

Name of the District:Thoubal

Serial number	Name of C. D. block	Number of villages with different sources of drinking water available				
		Only tap	Only well	Only tube well	Only handpump	More than one source only from tap, well, tube well, handpump
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Thoubal C.D.Block	0	0	1	0	11
2	Kakching C.D.Block.	0	0	0	0	4
	District Total:	0	0	1	0	15

APPENDIX II - Village Directory

Villages with 5,000 and above population which do not have one or more amenities

Name of the District:Thoubal

Sl. No.	Name of village	Location code number	Name of C. D. block	Popu-lation	Amenities not available (indicate N. A. where amenity not available)			Amenities not available (indicate N. A. where amenity not available)			
					Senior Secon-dary School	College	Primary Health Sub Centre	Tap drinking water	Bus facility	Approach by Pucca road	Comme-rcial Bank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Irong Chesaba	00139400	Thoubal C.D.Block	5436	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available	N.A.
2	Leisangthem	00139700	Thoubal C.D.Block	5478	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	N.A.
3	Khekman	00140000	Thoubal C.D.Block	5820	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available	N.A.
4	Moijing	00140100	Thoubal C.D.Block	6241	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	N.A.
5	Khangabok	00141500	Thoubal C.D.Block	14667	N.A.	N.A.	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	N.A.
6	Sangaiyumpham	00141700	Thoubal C.D.Block	11063	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available	N.A.
7	Tentha	00141800	Thoubal C.D.Block	6704	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	Available	N.A.
8	Heirok Part I	00145200	Thoubal C.D.Block	7734	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Available	N.A.	Available	N.A.
9	Heirok Part II	00145300	Thoubal C.D.Block	5163	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	N.A.
10	Irengband	00145900	Kakching C.D.Block.	8437	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	N.A.
11	Wabagai	00146300	Kakching C.D.Block.	6739	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	Available	N.A.
12	Hiyanglam	00146500	Kakching C.D.Block.	7333	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available	N.A.
13	Langmeidong	00147000	Kakching C.D.Block.	5152	Available	N.A.	Available	N.A.	Available	Available	N.A.
14	Pallel	00147100	Kakching C.D.Block.	5415	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	Available
15	Wangoo	00148600	Kakching C.D.Block.	5326	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Available	Available	N.A.

APPENDIX II - A Census Town

Census Towns which do not have one or more amenities

Name of the District:Thoubal

Serial number	Name of census town	Location code number	Name of C. D. block	Popu-lation	Amenities not available (indicate N. A. where amenity not available)			Amenities not available (indicate N. A. where amenity not available)			
					Senior Secondary School	College	Health Centre	Tap drinking water	Bus facility	Approach by Pucca road	Banks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
There is no Census Town in the District											

APPENDIX III-Village Directory

Land Utilisation Data in respect of Census Towns/Non-Municipal Towns

Name of the District :- Thoubal

Sl. No.	Name of Census Town/Non-Municipal Town & C.D.Block within bracket	Land Use (i.e. area under different types of land use in hectres)					
		Total area (in sqs.kms)	Forest	Irrigated by source	unirrigated	Culturable waste (including gauchar & groves)	Area not available for cultivation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Yairipok N.P (Thoubal C.D.Block)	8.00	-	-	-	-	-
2	Samurou N.P Thoubal District Part (Thoubal C.D.Block)	0.89	-	-	-	-	-
3	Lilong N.P Thoubal District Part (Thoubal C.D.Block)	1.20	-	-	-	-	-
4	Sikhong Sekmai N.P (Thoubal C.D.Block)	2.29	-	-	-	-	-
5	Wangjing N.P. (Thoubal C.D.Block)	2.53	-	-	-	-	-
6	Heirok N.P. (Thoubal C.D.Block)	1.55	-	-	-	-	-
7	Kakching Khunou N.P (Kakching C.D.Block)	2.54	-	-	-	-	-
8	Sugnu N.P. (Kakching C.D.Block)	2.59	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX IV - Village Directory

C.D. block wise list of inhabited villages where no amenity other than drinking water facility is available

Name of the District:Thoubal

Sl.No.	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block:	Thoubal C.D.Block	-
Name of CD Block:	Kakching C.D.Block.	-

APPENDIX V - Village Directory
Summary showing number of villages not having Scheduled Castes population

Sl.No.	Name of C.D. block	Total villages	Uninhabited villages	Inhabited villages	Number of inhabited villages having no S.C. Population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thoubal C.D.Block	66	3	63	62
2	Kakching C.D.Block.	37	10	27	19
District Total:		103	13	90	81

APPENDIX VI - Village Directory
Summary showing number of villages not having Scheduled Tribes population

Sl.No.	Name of C.D. block	Total villages	Uninhabited villages	Inhabited villages	Number of inhabited villages having no S.T. Population
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Thoubal C.D.Block	66	3	63	54
2	Kakching C.D.Block.	37	10	27	18
District Total:		103	13	90	81

APPENDIX VII A- Village Directory
List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Castes to the total population by ranges
Name of the District:Thoubal

A-Scheduled Castes

Range of Scheduled Castes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Thoubal C.D.Block		
NIL		-
Less than 5		-
5-10		-
11-20		-
21-30		-
31-40		-
41-50		-
51-75		-
76 and above	00140900	Thoubal Khunou
Name of CD Block: Kakching C.D.Block.		
Less than 5	00145900	Irengband
	00148600	Wangoo
	00149400	Serou
	00148100	Waikhong Laimanai
	00148200	Waikhong Ningthoumanai
5-10	00146400	Kharungpat
11-20	00147100	Pallel
21-30		-
31-40		-
41-50		-
51-75	00147900	Thongjao
76 and above		-

Note:- Villages having NIL Scheduled Castes Population have been excluded

APPENDIX VII B- Village Directory
List of villages according to the proportion of the Scheduled Tribes to the total population by ranges
Name of the District:Thoubal

A-Scheduled Tribes

Range of Scheduled Tribes population (percentages)	Location code number	Name of village
1	2	3
Name of CD Block: Thoubal C.D.Block		
NIL		-
Less than 5	00142500	Langathel
	00144800	Kairembikhok
	00142000	Wangjing
	00145200	Heirok Part I
	00143300	Chandrakhong
	00141800	Tentha
5-10		-
11-20		-
21-30		-
31-40		-
41-50		-
51-75		-
76 and above	00143100	Bumpa Khullen
	00144400	Poirou Tangkhul
	00145600	Saram Tangkhul
Name of CD Block: Kakching C.D.Block.		
NIL		-
Less than 5	00146500	Hiyanglam
	00146200	Keirak

	00147900	Thongjao	21-30		-
	00148100	Waikhong	31-40		
		Laimanai		00147100	Pallel
	00146700	Hiyanglam Ii	41-50		-
	00145900	Irengband	51-75		-
	00146400	Kharungpat	76 and above		
5-10		-		00146100	Mantak
11-20		-	Note:- Villages having NIL Scheduled Tribes Population have been excluded		

APPENDIX VIII- Village Directory

Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat (C.D. Blockwise)

Name of District- Thoubal

Name of C. D. Block - Thoubal C. D. Block

Sl. No.	Name of Gram Panchayat and Location Code	Area of G.P.in hactres	Number of villages with location code numbers		No. of house-holds	Total Popu-lation	Total sche-duled castes	Total sche-duled tribes	Income and expenditure of Gram Panchayat (in Rs.'000)	
			Numbers	Location code					Incomes	Expenditures
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Turel Ahanbi Atoukhong Gram Panchayat	-	5 (five)	00140200	299	1653	-	-	-	-
				00140300	203	1338	-	-	-	-
				00140600	397	2609	-	-	-	-
				00140700	429	2631	-	-	-	-
				00140800	198	1143	-	-	-	-
2	Oinam Sawombung Gram Panchayat	-	2 (two)	00140400	372	2168	-	-	-	-
				00140500	152	948	-	-	-	-
3	Leisangthem Gram Panchayat	-	3 (three)	00139500	199	1220	-	-	-	-
				00139600	161	889	-	-	-	-
				00139700	976	5478	-	-	-	-
4	Khekman Gram Panchayat	-	1 (one)	00140000	1041	5820	-	-	-	-
5	Moijing Gram Panchayat	-	1 (one)	00140100	1011	6241	-	-	-	-
6	Irong Chesaba Gram Panchayat	-	1 (one)	00139400	887	5436	-	-	-	-
7	Maibam Uchiwa Gram Panchayat	-	2 (two)	00139200	486	2746	-	-	-	-
				00139300	785	4718	-	-	-	-
8	Wangkhem Gram Panchayat	-	4 (four)	00142400	85	413	-	-	-	-
				00140900	31	148	144	-	-	-
				00144000	787	4486	-	-	-	-
				00144200	628	3483	-	-	-	-
9	Leirongthel Ningel Gram Panchayat	-	6 (six)	00143200	39	204	-	-	-	-
				00143300	194	1007	-	5	-	-
				00143400	62	328	-	-	-	-
				00143100	68	474	-	474	-	-
				00143500	354	1915	-	-	-	-
				00143600	93	546	-	-	-	-
10	Charangpat Gram Panchayat	-	3 (three)	00143900	494	2517	-	-	-	-
				00141100	103	530	-	-	-	-
				00141200	579	2928	-	-	-	-
11	Lourembam Gram Panchayat	-	8 (eight)	00144400	42	243	-	243	-	-
				00143700	187	1003	-	-	-	-
				00143800	168	787	-	-	-	-
				00144100	132	639	-	-	-	-
				00144300	90	471	-	-	-	-
				00144500	123	634	-	-	-	-
				00141300	154	765	-	-	-	-
				00141400	110	552	-	-	-	-
12	Kang Yambem Gram Panchayat	-	2 (two)	00145000	600	2662	-	-	-	-
				00144900	410	1927	-	-	-	-
13	Khangabok pt.I Gram Panchayat	-	2 (two with one pt.)	00141500	2788	14667	-	-	-	-
				00141000	218	1187	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX VIII- Village Directory

Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat (C.D. Blockwise)

Name of District- Thoubal

Name of C. D. Block - Thoubal C. D. Block

Sl. No.	Name of Gram Panchayat and Location Code Number	Area of G.P.in hactres	Number of villages with location code numbers		No. of house-holds	Total Popu-lation	Total sche-duled castes	Total sche-duled tribes	Income and expenditure of Gram Panchayat (in Rs.'000)	
			Numbers	Location code					Incomes	Expenditures
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14	Khangabok pt.II Gram Panchayat	-	1 (one pt.)	00141500	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Khangabok pt.III Gram Panchayat	-	do	00141500	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Heirok pt. I Gram Panchayat	-	2 (two)	00145100	203	996	-	-	-	-
				00145200	1495	7734	-	36	-	-
17	Heirok pt. II Gram Panchayat	-	2 (two with one pt.)	00135300	985	5163	-	-	-	-
				00145400	274	1415	-	-	-	-
18	Heirok pt. III Gram Panchayat	-	1 (one pt.)	00145300	-	-	-	-		
19	Sangaiyumpham pt. I Gram Panchayat	-	1 (one)	00141700	1889	11063	-	-	-	-
20	Sangaiyumpham pt. II Gram Panchayat	-	2 (two)	00142300	233	1165	-	-	-	-
				00141900	306	1412	-	-	-	-
21	Wangbal Gram Panchayat	-	4 (four)	00144600	423	2089	-	-	-	-
				00144700	194	1022	-	-	-	-
				00144800	291	1503	-	3	-	-
				00145600	20	84	-	84	-	-
22	Tentha Gram Panchayat	-	1 (one)	00141800	1222	6704	-	71	-	-
23	Wangjing Gram Panchayat	-	1 (one)	00142000	515	2491	-	5	-	-
24	Samaram Gram Panchayat	-	2 (two)	00142900	422	2108	-	-	-	-
				00145700	541	2836	-	-	-	-
25	Langthabal Gram Panchayat	-	2 (two)	00142500	800	4154	-	4	-	-
				00142600	483	2617	-	-	-	-
26	Sapam Gram Panchayat	-	2 (two)	00142100	589	3087	-	-	-	-
				00143000	222	1171	-	-	-	-
27	Tekcham Gram Panchayat	-	2 (two)	00142200	620	3419	-	-	-	-
				00141600	185	911	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX VIII- Village Directory

Number of villages under each Gram Panchayat (C.D. Blockwise)
Name of District- Thoubal
Name of C. D. Block - Kakching C. D. Block

Sl. No.	Name of Gram Panchayat and Location Code Number	Area of G.P.in hactres	Number of villages with location code numbers		No. of house-holds	Total Popu-lation	Total sche-duled castes	Total sche-duled tribes	Income and expenditure of Gram Panchayat (in Rs.'000)	
			Numbers	Location code					Incomes	Expenditures
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Pallel Gram Panchayat	-	1 (one)	00147100	1064	5415	939	1630	-	-
2	Irengband Gram Panchayat	-	1 (one)	00145900	1631	8437	3	30	-	-
3	Wabagai Gram Panchayat	-	1 (one)	00146300	1356	6739	-	-	-	-
4	Keirak Gram Panchayat	-	3 (three)	00146000	12	39	-	-	-	-
				00146100	136	652	-	649	-	-
				00146200	795	4140	-	1	-	-
5	Hiyanglam	-	3 (three)	00146400	63	425	31	16	-	-
	Gram Panchayat			00146500	1315	7333	-	1	-	-
				00146700	520	2729	-	9	-	-
6	Mayeg Lamjao	-	2 (two)	00146800	527	2519	-	-	-	-
	Gram Panchayat			00146900	365	1731	-	-	-	-
7	Hayel Hangoon	-	2 (two)	00139800	349	2158	-	-	-	-
	Gram Panchayat			00139900	255	1708	-	-	-	-
8	Sekmaijin	-	2 (two)	00147600	99	545	-	-	-	-
	Gram Panchayat			00146600	93	488	-	-	-	-
9	Arong Nongmaikhong	-	1 (one)	00148500	860	4722	-	-	-	-
	Gram Panchayat									
10	Langmeidong	-	2 (two)	00147000	1145	5152	-	-	-	-
	Gram Panchayat			00147700	197	1009	-	-	-	-
11	Waikhong	-	4 (four)	00148100	324	1537	5	5	-	-
	Gram Panchayat			00148200	253	1152	6	-	-	-
				00147900	375	1767	946	2	-	-
				00147800	518	2527	-	-	-	-
12	Pangaltabi	-	3 (three)	00148300				un inhabited		
	Gram Panchayat			00148400	48	257	-	-	-	-
				00149000	414	2115	-	-	-	-
13	Wangoo Gram Panchayat	-	1 (one)	00148600	1046	5326	7	-	-	-
14	Chairel Gram Panchayat	-	3 (three)	00148700	619	3163	-	-	-	-
				00148800	147	816	-	-	-	-
				00148900	352	1997	-	-	-	-
15	Serou Gram Panchayat	-	1 (one)	00149400	619	3572	10	-	-	-

APPENDIX IX- Village Directory
Statement showing number of girls schools in the villages
Name of the District: Thoubal

Sl. No.	Name of C.D.Block	Village location code No.	Name of villages	Number of girls schools			
				Primary schools	Middle schools	Matric/Sec. Schools	Higher Sec./PUC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Thoubal C.D.Block	00139700	Leisangthem	2	-	-	-
2	do	00140000	Khekman	1	-	-	-
3	do	00140100	Moijing	1	-	-	-
4	do	00140600	Haoreibi	1	1	1	-
5	do	00140700	Lilong part	1	1	1	-
6	do	00141300	Bengi	1	-	-	-
7	do	00141500	Khangabok	3	1	1	-
8	do	00141800	Tentha	1	-	-	-
9	do	00141900	Lamding	1	-	-	-
10	do	00142000	Wangjing	1	1	1	-
11	do	00142100	Sapam	1	-	-	-
12	do	00142200	Tekcham	1	-	-	-
13	do	00142600	Phundrei	1	-	-	-
14	do	00142900	Khongjom	2	1	1	-
15	do	00143000	Chngtham	1	-	-	-
16	do	00144600	Wangbal	1	-	-	-
17	do	00144800	Karambikhok	2	-	-	-
18	do	00145200	Heirok	1	-	-	-
19	do	00145300	Heirok Pt. II	1	1	1	-
20	do	00145700	Samaram	1	-	-	-
21	do	00149200	Uchiwa	1	-	-	-

APPENDIX IX- Village Directory
Statement showing number of girls schools in the villages
Name of the District: Thoubal

Sl. No.	Name of C.D.Block	Village location code No.	Name of villages	Number of girls schools			
				Primary schools	Middle schools	Matric/Sec. Schools	Higher Sec./PUC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Kakching C.D. Block	00146300	Wabgai	1	1	1	-
2	do	00146500	Hiyanglam	2	1	-	-
3	do	00146800	Mayeng Lamjao	1	-	-	-
4	do	00147000	Langmeidong	1	1	1	-
5	do	00147800	Elangkhangpokpi	1	1	1	-
6	do	00148600	Wangoo	1	1	1	-

Section II-Town Directory

Section II-Town Directory

Note explaining the abbreviations used in Town Directory

A. Statement I : Status and Growth History

Column (2) : Class, name and civic administration status of town

Class has been introduced to facilitate analysis of town directory data at the state and all India levels. It is presented according to 2001 Census Population of the town as follows :

Population	Class
100,000 and above	I
50,000 - 99,999	II
20,000 - 49,999	III
10,000 - 19,999	IV
5,000 - 9,999	V
Below 5,000	VI

Town with a population of one hundred thousand (1,00,000) and above is treated as a city.

The civic administration status of the towns is indicated within bracket against the name of the town. The following abbreviations are used to denote civic status of town.

(i)	Municipal Corporation	M. Corp.
(ii)	Municipal Committee	MC
(iii)	Municipal Council	M Cl
(iv)	City Municipal Council	CMC
(v)	Town Municipal Council	TMC
(vi)	Municipal Board	MB
(vii)	Municipality	M
(viii)	Cantonment Board/ Cantonment	CB
(ix)	Notified Area	NA
(x)	Notified Town	NT
(xi)	Notified Area Committee/ Notified Area Council	NAC
(xii)	Notified Town Area	NTA
(xiii)	Industrial Notified Area	INA
(xiv)	Industrial Township	ITS
(xv)	Township	TS
(xvi)	Town Panchayat	TP
(xvii)	Nagar Panchayat	NP
(xviii)	Town Committee/Town Area Committee	TC
(xix)	Small Town Committee	ST
(xx)	Estate office	EO
(xxi)	Gram Panchayat	GP
(xxii)	Census Town	CT

B. Statement II - Physical Aspects and Location of towns, 1999.

Column 3 to 5 : Physical Aspects

In this columns the Rainfall and Maximum & Minimum Temperature of the town is recorded.

Column 6, 7 and 8 :

Name of the State headquarters, District headquarters and Sub-Divisional headquarters with distance from the referent town in kilometers, is to be recorded respectively. If the names mentioned in these columns are the same as the referent town itself, the distance is recorded as (0) zero.

Column 9 & 10 :

Name of the nearest city with one lakh and more and five lakh and more population are recorded.

Column 11, 12 and 13 :

If referent town enjoys the facility of railway station, bus route facility or navigable river/canal. Its name is to be mentioned. If not available, then the

C. Statement III : Municipal Finance 1998-1999

Item-wise amount of receipt and expenditure in thousand rupees, relating to municipal finance of the town for the year 1998-99 is to be recorded.

D. Statement IV : Civic and Other amenities,1999

Column (1 to 6) : Self explanatory.

Column (7) : Road length (in kms.)

Information about kutcha/pucca road is to be recorded separately for the roads within the limits of the referent town.

(i)	Pucca Road	PR
(ii)	Kutcha Road	KR

Column (8) : System of Sewerage

Generally, by sewerage system is implied the network of mains and branches of underground conduits for the conveyance of sewerage to the point of disposal. Sewers that carry only household and industrial wastes are called separate sewers, those that carry storm water from roofs, streets and other surface are known as storm water drains, while those carrying both sewage and storm water are called combined sewers.

The codes used for different types of drainage system are as follows :

(i)	Sewer	S
(ii)	Open Surface Drains	OSD
(iii)	Box Surface Drains	BSD
(iv)	Sylk Drains	SD
(v)	Cesspool method	CP
(vi)	Pit System	Pt
(vii)	Others	O

Column 9 to 12 : Number of latrines

Number of various types of latrines both Public and Private are given in these columns.

Column 13 : Method of disposal of night soil

The various prevalent method of disposal of night soil are given below with codes :

(i)	Head Loads	HL
(ii)	Basket	B
(iii)	Wheel Barrows	WB
(iv)	Septic Tank	ST
(v)	Pit System	Pt
(vi)	Sewerage	S
(vii)	Others	O

Column 14 and 15 : Water supply

Source and capacity of storage system. The following codes are used in these columns:

Column 14:

(i)	Tap water	T
(ii)	Tube-well water	TW
(iii)	Tank Water	TK
(iv)	Well water	W

Column 15:

(v)	Over Head Tank	OHT
(vi)	Service Reservoir	SR
(vii)	River Infiltration Gallery	RIG
(viii)	Bore Well Pumping System	BWP
(ix)	Pressure Tank	PT

The information on major source of water supply are given in column 14 and the storage capacity against each in kilo-litres (in bracket) are presented in column 15.

Column 16 : Fire Fighting Service

In case the fire fighting service is available in the referent town 'yes' is recorded. If the facility is not available within the town. The name of the nearest place having this facility with its distance from the referent town has been recorded.

Column 17 to 21 : Electrification (Number of connections)

Different types of electric connections have been shown in these columns, i.e. Domestic, Industrial, Commercial, Road lighting (points) & others.

E. Statement V : Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 1999

Column 1 to 3 : Self explanatory.

Column 4 & 5 :

The data covers all such medical institutions run

by or aided by Government/Semi Government/Local bodies and Charitable institutions or Social agencies like the Missionaries. Where the family planning centres are attached to hospitals or maternity and child welfare centres or Primary Health Centres, may be treated as independent units and counted separately using following codes :

(i)	Hospital	H
(ii)	Dispensary	D
(iii)	Health Centre	HC
(iv)	Family Welfare Centre	FWC
(v)	T.B. Clinic	TB
(vi)	Nursing Home	NH
(vii)	Others	O

In case of more than one institutions of any type, it is indicated within brackets the number of such institution (s) e.g. D(3), NH(8), etc. The institutions have further been distinguished by providing additional codes within the bracket as given below :

Ayurvedic	A
Unani	U
Homoeopathic	Hom

Column 6 to 9 :

The codes used for these columns are as follows

(i)	Arts only	A
(ii)	Science only	S
(iii)	Commerce only	C
(iv)	Arts & Science only	AS
(v)	Arts & Commerce only	AC
(vi)	Combined for all categories-Arts, Science and Commerce	ASC
(vii)	Law	L

Column 10 : Recognized shorthand, typewriting and vocational training institutes

"Recognised" should mean recognised by some statutory authority, like education department, commerce department, labour department etc. of the government or semi government or autonomous bodies, public sector undertakings etc.

The following codes are used :

(i)	Shorthand	SH
(ii)	Typewriting	Type
(iii)	Shorthand & Typewriting	SH Type
(iv)	Others	O

The vocational institutions like - Applied Art/ Painting college, Pharmacy college, B. Ed. College, Teacher's Training Institute, Music/Dance School, Nursing School etc. are covered under 'Others'.

Column 11 to 14:

Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Senior Secondary/ PUC/Junior College level, Secondary/Matriculation, Middle Schools/ Junior Secondary and Primary Schools.

School up to class V are treated as Primary or elementary schools. These include Nursery schools, Kindergarten schools, Pre-Primary schools, Junior Basic schools upto class V and Primary schools upto class IV.

Schools upto VIII are considered as Middle school or Junior Secondary.

Schools upto class X are considered as Matriculation or Secondary schools.

Schools upto XI or XII classes are considered as Higher Secondary/Intermediate/Pre University/Junior College etc. This would cover 10+2 classes whether held in schools or college.

If there are composite schools like middle schools with primary classes or Secondary schools with Middle classes, these are also included in the number of Primary and Middle schools, respectively. For example, if in a town, there are two Primary Schools and one Middle school with Primary classes, the number of Primary schools in the town is given as three and that of Middle schools as one though there are only three educational institutions.

If there are more institutions of a type in the town, the number is indicated within bracket along with the abbreviation, e.g. P(4), M(3).

Column 15 : Adult literacy classes/centres

This column has been introduced keeping in view the Minimum Needs Programme of the Planning Commission. There are number of Adult Education Centres which are included in these columns.

If an educational facility is not available in the

town, the name of the nearest place and its distancein kilometres from the town where the facility is available is mentioned.

The number of working women's hostel if available in the referent town is mentioned with number of seats. If the facility is not available in the town the name of nearest place with distance where the facility is available is recorded.

Column 17 to 19 : Recreational and Cultural Facilities

Stadium, Cinema, Auditorium/Drama/Community Hall are covered under recreational & cultural facilities. The particulars of permanent recreational facilities are considered for these columns.

Column 20 : Public Libraries, Reading Rooms

Number of public libraries and reading rooms available in the referent town are recorded in codes as follows :

(i) Public Library PL

(ii) Reading room RR

F. Statement VI : Trade, Commerce, Industry and Banking, 1999

Column 3 to 8 :

Name of three most important commodities exported and names of three most important commodities manufactured in the town are recorded.

Column 9 : Number of Banks

Number of Banks available in the referent town both Commercial and Co-operative banks are recorded against this column.

G. Column 10 & 11 : Number of Agricultural Credit Societies and Non Agricultural Credit Societies

The total number of Agricultural Credit Societies and Non Agricultural Credit Societies in the referent town are recorded against these columns.

H. Statement VII : Civic and other Amenities in Slums, 1999

This is the statement on civic and other amenities in all slums whether notified or not and for all towns having statutory bodies, like municipality, Municipal Corporation, Town area committee etc.

STATEMENT - I

Status and Growth History

Sl. No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Location code number	Name of Taluk/ Tahsil/ Police Station/Island etc.	Name of C.D. Block	Area (in sq.km)	Number of households incl. houseless households (2001 Census)	Population and growth rate (in brackets) of the town at the Censuses of		
							1901	1911	1921
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	III Thoubal Municipal Council (MCl)	40501000	Thoubal Sub-Div.		2.8	7,497	-	-	-
2	V Yairipok Nagar Panchayat (NP)	40502000	Thoubal Sub-Div.		8.0	1,463	-	-	-
3	V Samurou Nagar Panchayat (NP)	40503000	Lilong Sub-Div.		0.9	778	-	-	-
4	IV Lilong (Thoubal) Nagar Panchayat (NP)	40504000	Lilong Sub-Div.		1.2	2,934	-	-	-
5	V Shikhong Sekmai Nagar Panchayat (NP)	40505000	Thoubal Sub-Div.		2.3	1,231	-	-	-
6	V Wangjing Nagar Panchayat (NP)	40506000	Thoubal Sub-Div.		2.5	1,390	-	-	-
7	VI Heirok Nagar Panchayat (NP)	40507000	Thoubal Sub-Div.		1.6	489	-	-	-
8	III Kakching Municipal Council (MCl)	40508000	Kakching Sub-Div.		7.0	5,778	-	-	-
9	V Kakching Khunou Nagar Panchayat (NP)	40509000	Kakching Sub-Div.		2.5	1,796	-	-	-
10	VI Sugnu Nagar Panchayat (NP)	40510000	Kakching Sub-Div.		2.6	781	-	-	-

STATEMENT - I

Status and Growth History

Population and growth rate (in brackets) of the town at the Censuses of								Density (2001 Census)	Sex ratio		
									1981	1991	2001
1931	1941	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
-	-	-	-	5,672	18,568 (-226.8)	33,011 (+77.8)	41,174 (+24.7)	14,497.9	1,020	1,003	985
-	-	-	-	-	4,513	6,911 (+53.1)	8,261 (+19.5)	1,032.6	983	993	976
-	-	-	-	-	3,098	4,101 (+32.4)	5,048 (+23.1)	5,671.9	997	972	995
-	-	-	-	-	11,132	13,822 (+24.2)	18,699 (+35.3)	15,582.5	967	990	984
-	-	-	-	-	4,758	5,339 (+12.2)	6,120 (+14.6)	2,672.5	996	1,010	1,026
-	-	-	-	-	4,660	5,609 (+20.4)	6,970 (+24.3)	2,754.9	1,037	934	1,057
-	-	-	-	-	1,239	1,932 (+55.9)	2,450 (+26.8)	1,580.6	960	1,027	1,028
-	-	-	-	8,611	21,199 (+146.2)	24,437 (+15.3)	28,724 (+17.5)	4,091.7	1,001	999	1,029
-	-	-	-	-	-	4,234	9,318 (+120.1)	3,668.5	-	1,008	1,025
-	-	-	-	8	4,359	4,058 (+6.9)	4,508 (+11.1)	1,740.5	976	899	996

STATEMENT-II

Physical Aspects and Location of Towns, 1999

Sl.No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Physical aspects			Name of and road distance in kilometer(s) from	
		Rainfall (in mm)	Temperature (in centigrade) Maximum	Minimum	State HQ.	District HQ.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	III Thoubal Municipal Council (MCl)	1140.2	33.2	4.1	Imphal (22)	Thoubal (0)
2	V Yairipok Nagar Panchayat (NP)	1140.2	33.2	4.1	Imphal (22)	Thoubal (9)
3	V Samurou Nagar Panchayat (NP)	1157.5	32	0.5	Imphal (12)	Thoubal (11)
4	IV Lilong (Thoubal) N.P. (NP)	1157.5	32	0.5	Imphal (10)	Thoubal (12)
5	V Shikhong Sekmai Nagar Panchayat (NP)	1140.2	33.2	4.1	Imphal (27)	Thoubal (13)
6	V Wangjing Nagar Panchayat (NP)	1140.2	33.2	4.1	Imphal (27)	Thoubal (5)
7	VI Heirok Nagar Panchayat (NP)	1140.2	33.2	4.1	Imphal (32)	Thoubal (10)
8	III Kakching Municipal Council (MCl)	1140.2	33.2	4.1	Imphal (45)	Thoubal (23)
9	V Kakching Khunou Nagar Panchayat (NP)	1575.8	34.6	6.8	Imphal (65)	Thoubal (43)
10	VI Sugnu Nagar Panchayat (NP)	1175.8	34.6	6.8	Imphal (74)	Thoubal (52)

STATEMENT-II

Physical Aspects and Location of Towns, 1999

Name of and road distance in kilometer(s) from					
Sub-division /Taluk/ Tahsil / Police station/ Development Block/ Island HQ.	Nearest city with population of one lakh and more	Nearest city with population of five lakh and more	Railway station	Bus facility	Navigable river/ canal (if within ten kilometers)
8	9	10	11	12	13
Thoubal	Imphal		Dimapur (Nagaland)	Thoubal	Na
(0)	(22)		(238)	(0)	(0)
Thoubal	Imphal		Dimapur (Nagaland)	Thoubal	Na
(9)	(22)		(238)	(0)	(0)
Thoubal	Imphal		Dimapur (Nagaland)	Samurou	Na
(11)	(12)		(228)	(0)	(0)
Lilong	Imphal		Dimapur (Nagaland)	Lilong	Na
(0)	(10)		(226)	(0)	(0)
Thoubal	Imphal		Dimapur (Nagaland)	Shikhong Sekmai	Na
(13)	(27)		(243)	(0)	(0)
Thoubal	Imphal		Dimapur (Nagaland)	Wangjing	Na
(8)	(30)		(246)	(0)	(0)
Thoubal	Imphal		Dimapur (Nagaland)	Heirok	Na
(11)	(35)		(249)	(0)	(0)
Kakching	Imphal		Dimapur (Nagaland)	Kakching	Na
(0)	(45)		(261)	(0)	(0)
Kakching	Imphal		Dimapur (Nagaland)	Kakching Khunou	Na
(25)	(65)		(281)	(0)	(0)
Kakching	Imphal		Dimapur (Nagaland)	Sugnu	Na
(29)	(74)		(290)	(0)	(0)

STATEMENT - III

Municipal Finance, 1998-99

Sl. No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Receipt (in Rs.'000)			
		Receipt through taxes, etc.	Revenue derived from municipal properties and power apart from taxation	Government grant	Loan
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	III Thoubal Municipal Council (MCl)	129	-	1,803	-
2	V Yairipok Nagar Panchayat (NP)	-	-	231	-
3	V Samurou Nagar Panchayat (NP)	-	-	-	-
4	IV *Lilong (Thoubal)* N.P. (NP)	15	-	131	-
5	V Shikhong Sekmai Nagar Panchayat (NP)	2	1	52	-
6	V Wangjing Nagar Panchayat (NP)	14	-	28	-
7	VI Heirok Nagar Panchayat (NP)	11	-	76	-
8	III Kakching Municipal Council (MCl)	144	56	720	-
9	V Kakching Khunou Nagar Panchayat (NP)	-	9	102	-
10	VI Sugnu Nagar Panchayat (NP)	-	-	229	-

STATEMENT - III
Municipal Finance, 1998-99

Receipt (Contd.) (in Rs. '000)			Expenditure (in Rs.'000)						
Advance	Other sources (specify)	Total receipt	General administration	Public safety	Public health and conveniences	Public works	Public institutions	Others (specify)	Total expenditure
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
-	-	1,932	1,752	12	16	120	-	22	1,922
-	-	231	176	-	-	45	-	10	231
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	146	51	15	-	80	-	-	146
-	-	55	52	-	-	-	-	-	52
-	70	112	46	-	-	60	-	-	106
-	-	87	52	11	-	24	-	-	87
-	889	1,809	761	-	-	756	-	12	1,529
-	-	111	87	-	-	22	-	-	109
-	-	229	181	-	-	25	-	21	227

STATEMENT - IV
Civic and other Amenities, 1999

Sl. No.	Class, name and civic status of town	Population 2001 Census	Population 2001 Census		Road length (in km. (s))	System of sewerage	Number of latrines	
			Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes			Total	Water borne
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	III Thoubal Municipal Council (MCl)	41,174	348	234	27	OSD	552	62
2	V Yairipok Nagar Panchayat (NP)	8,261	-	-	13	OSD	100	100
3	V Samurou Nagar Panchayat (NP)	5,048	-	-	20	OSD	632	-
4	IV Lilong (Thoubal) N.P. (NP)	18,699	-	516	29	OSD	1,102	135
5	V Shikhong Sekmai Nagar Panchayat (NP)	6,120	-	10	16	OSD	-	-
6	V Wangjing Nagar Panchayat (NP)	6,970	-	-	4	OSD	-	-
7	VI Heirok Nagar Panchayat (NP)	2,450	-	-	8	OSD	350	-
8	III Kakching Municipal Council (MCl)	28,724	25,306	211	10	OSD	2,000	-
9	V Kakching Khunou Nagar Panchayat (NP)	9,318	6,224	-	10	OSD	12,000	12,000
10	VI Sugnu Nagar Panchayat (NP)	4,508	-	35	19	OSD	1,500	1,500

STATEMENT - IV
Civic and other Amenities, 1999

Number of latrines		Method of disposal of night soil	Water supply		Fire fighting service	Electrification (number of connections)				
Service	Others		Source of supply	System of storage with capacity in kilolitres (in brackets)		Domestic	Industrial	Commercial	Road lighting (points)	Others
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
420	70	Pt	TK	SR (50)	Thoubal (0)	2,000	1	40	55	100
-	-	Pt	T	SR (2)	Na (9)	910	4	12	9	-
-	632	Pt	TK	OHT (10)	Na (11)	632	-	-	-	-
-	967	Pt	T	OHT (10)	Na (12)	2,000	-	2	107	-
-	-	Pt	TK	PT (0)	Na (13)	2,000	-	-	5	-
-	-	Pt	T	PT (0)	Na (8)	1,200	-	6	15	-
-	350	Pt	T	PT (0)	Na (11)	350	-	1	9	-
-	2,000	Pt	TK	RIG (600)	Kakching (0)	4,025	-	86	52	-
-	-	Pt	T	PT (0)	Na (25)	13,000	-	16	6	-
-	-	Pt	TK	PT (0)	Na (29)	1,500	-	20	18	-

STATEMENT - V

Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Population (2001 Census)	Medical facilities		Educational facilities				
			Hospitals/ Dispensaries/ T.B. clinics etc.	Beds in medical institutions noted in column 4	Arts/Science / Commerce/ Law/ Other colleges (of degree level and above)	Medical colleges	Engi-neering colleges	Poly-technics	Recognised shorthand, typewriting and vocational training institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	III Thoubal Municipal Council (MCl)	41174	H(20) D-0 HC-0 HC-0 TB-0 NH-0	0	2	0	0	4	6
2	V Yairipok Nagar Panchayat (NP)	8261	HC(10) H-0 D-1 HC-0 TB-0 NH-0	0	1	0	0	1	1
3	V Samurou Nagar Panchayat (NP)	5048	HC(2) H-0 D-1 HC-0 TB-0 NH-0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	IV Lilong (Thoubal) N.P. (NP)	18699	H-2 D-0 HC-0 HC-0 TB-0 NH-0	0	1	0	0	1	2
5	V Shikhong Sekmai Nagar Panchayat (NP)	6120	HC(3) H-0 D-1 HC-0	0	0	0	0	0	0

STATEMENT - V

Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 1999

Educational facilities (Contd....)						Number of recreational and cultural			
Higher secondary/ Intermediate/ Senior Secondary/ PUC (Pre-university college)/ Junior college level	Secondary/ Matriculation	Junior secondary and Middle schools	Primary schools	Adult literacy classes/ centres, others (specify)	Working women's hostels with number of seats	Stadium	Cinema	Auditorium / Drama/ community Halls	Public libraries including reading rooms
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
13	5	8	1	Na	6	4	1	1	1
1	3	7	3	Na	2	-	2	-	-
1	1	2	0	Na	0	-	-	-	-
1	3	14	7	Na	0	-	-	-	-
1	2	5	0	Na	1	-	1	1	1
1	6	3	0	Na	2	1	1	-	-

STATEMENT - V

Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Population (2001 Census)	Medical facilities		Educational facilities				
			Hospitals/ Dispensaries/ T.B. clinics etc.	Beds in medical institutions noted in column 4	Arts/Science / Commerce/ Law/ Other colleges (of degree level and above)	Medical colleges	Engi-neering colleges	Poly-technics	Recognised shorthand, typewriting and vocational training institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7	VI Heirok Nagar Panchayat (NP)	2450	HC(4) H-0 D-1 HC-0 TB-0 NH-0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	III Kakching Municipal Council (M Cl)	28724	H(60) HC(30) D-1 HC-0 TB-0 NH-0	0	3	0	0	4	3
9	V Kakching Khunou Nagar Panchayat (NP)	9318	HC(2) H-0 D-1 HC-0 TB-0 NH-0	0	1	0	0	0	0
10	VI Sugnu Nagar Panchayat (NP)	4508	HC(6) H-0 D-1 HC-0 TB-0 NH-0	0	0	0	0	0	1

STATEMENT - V

Medical, Educational, Recreational and Cultural Facilities, 1999

Educational facilities (Contd....)						Number of recreational and cultural			
Higher secondary/ Intermediate/ Senior Secondary/ PUC (Pre-university college)/ Junior college level	Secondary/ Matriculation	Junior secondary and Middle schools	Primary schools	Adult literacy classes/ centres, others (specify)	Working women's hostels with number of seats	Stadium	Cinema	Auditorium / Drama/ community Halls	Public libraries including reading rooms
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	1	3	2	Na	2	1	1	-	-
10	11	22	4	Na	5	3	2	1	1
3	2	2	0	Na	1	1	-	-	-
2	1	3	0	Na	3	3	-	1	1

STATEMENT - VI

Trade, Commerce, Industry and Banking, 1999

Serial number	Class, name and civic status of town	Name of three most important commodities exported		
		1st	2nd	3rd
1	2	3	4	5
1	III Thoubal Municipal Council (MCl)	Pineapple	Handloom Cloths	Wooden Furniture
2	V Yairipok Nagar Panchayat (NP)	Rice	Oil Seeds	Vegetables
3	V Samurou Nagar Panchayat (NP)	Vegetables	Paddy	Fish
4	IV Lilong (Thoubal) N.P. (NP)	Vegetables	Poultry Products	Fish
5	V Shikhong Sekmai Nagar Panchayat (NP)	Rice	Vegetables	Pottery
6	V Wangjing Nagar Panchayat (NP)	Paddy	Vegetables	Fruits
7	VI Heirok Nagar Panchayat (NP)	Rice	Vegetables	Sand & Stone
8	III Kakching Municipal Council (MCl)	Rice	Vegetables	Oil Seeds
9	V Kakching Khunou Nagar Panchayat (NP)	Rice	Fish	Vegetables
10	VI Sugnu Nagar Panchayat (NP)	Maize	Fish	Rice

STATEMENT - VI

Trade, Commerce, Industry and Banking, 1999

Name of three most important commodities manufactured			Number of banks	Number of agricultural	Number of non-
1st	2nd	3rd			
6	7	8	9	10	11
Milk Product	Cane & Bamboo	Cloths	2	1	4
Wooden Furniture	Handloom	Jwellery	1	1	4
Fishing Net	Handloom	Dry Fish	-	-	4
Handloom	Backery Product	Cane & Bamboo	1	-	-
Poultry Products	Cane & Bamboo	Handloom	-	-	-
Handloom	Carpentry	Tailoring Items	1	-	-
Bricks	Weaving	Carpentry	-	1	-
Rice Milling	Bricks	Handloom	3	2	-
Handloom	Alluminum Works	Black Smiths	-	-	-
Jwellery	Furniture	Black Smith	1	-	1

STATEMENT - VII

Civic and other amenities in Slums, 1999

Serial number	Class and name of town	Name of the slum	Is it notified	No. of households (approximate)	Population of the Slum (approximate)	Paved roads (in kilometers)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
There is no slum in this District						

STATEMENT - VII

Civic and other amenities in Slums, 1999

System of sewerage	Number of latrines				Method of disposal of night soil	No. of tap points/public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	Electricity connections		
	Private			Community			Domestic	Road lighting (points)	Others
	water borne	service	others						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
There is no slum in this District									

PART-B : PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Brief note on Primary Census Abstract

The first census of the third millennium and twenty first century the Census of India, 2001 was the 14th continuous and uninterrupted Indian census since 1872. Thus, 2001 Census will provide data on population and its characteristics marking transition from one century and millennium to another.

The gigantic operation of Population Enumeration (considered by many to be the single largest and complex peace time administrative exercise in the world) was made possible due to the door to door universal canvassing of the Household Schedule by about 2 million enumerators and supervisors covering 593 districts, 5,463 sub-districts, 5,161 towns and 638,588 villages. The comprehensive Household Schedule which replaced the individual slip had three parts and two sides A and B. Part I contained the Location Particulars; Part II related to the Individual Particulars and Part III contained questions for Household engaged in Cultivation/Plantation *(Annexure-II)*. The part II of the Household Schedule had 39 columns and 23 questions all of which were universally canvassed and no sampling was resorted to during enumeration.

Data Processing

A quantum leap was made in the technology front while processing the Census 2001 data both for Houselisting and Population Enumeration. The Census schedules for both the phases were scanned through high speed scanners in fifteen data centers across the country and hand-written data from the schedules were converted into digitized form through Intelligent Character Reading (ICR) software for creation of ASCII records for further processing. The designing and formatting of the Household Schedule had to be done very carefully using specialized software so as to ensure uniformity, which was an essential pre-requisite for scanning. The selection of appropriate state-of-art technology in data processing has made it possible to produce all the Houselisting as well as Population Enumeration tables on full count basis for the first time in the history of Census. For Census 2001, about 202 million schedules consisting of about 1,028 million records were scanned and processed within a span of only 10 months starting October, 2002.

Task Force on Quality Assurance

After the data is processed, it is expedient on the part of the data producing agency to satisfy itself about its quality before putting the same in public domain. This has to be done mainly through the process of internal consistency, comparison with similar data in the past and also through validation with likewise data if available, from external sources. Quite often the local knowledge and perception has to be brought into play to understand both the existing and the new emerging trends of population distribution and characteristics. The other very important aspect of the data quality is to ensure complete coverage of all geographical areas especially for the population enumeration phase where the data is disseminated right up to the village level in the rural areas and the ward level in the urban areas. Thus ensuring the complete coverage and correct geographical linkage of each enumeration block was one of the major planks of the quality control, specially for small area population statistics.

A very comprehensive check and edit mechanism was put in place to objectively examine the preliminary Census 2001 Population Enumeration results and finally clear them for use. The responsibility of the final clearance of data was with the Task Force on Quality Assurance (TFQA), headed by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India. The other members of the TFQA were the Heads and senior officers of the Census Division, Data Processing Division, Map Division, Demography Division and Social Studies Division. The Directors of Census Operations were co-opted as members

whenever the TFQA discussed the data for their States/Union territories. The Directors and their senior officers were required to make detailed presentations of data for their own state both in respect to the quality and the coverage and only after the full possible cleared.

There has been a major departure in Census 2001 from the past in respect of the procedure followed for finalization of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population. In the earlier censuses, the total Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes populations were finalized at the time of the manual compilation of the Primary Census Abstracts (PCA) at the Regional Tabulation Offices which were specially set up for this purpose. The individual Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population for each state was finalized much later based on manual coding done by the coders. In 2001 Census, each individual Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe have been coded directly on the computers by the Data Entry Operators through a process known as Computer Assisted Coding (CAC) and taken up along with the processing of PCA data. The CAC process involves pulling down, from the relevant dictionary of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, on the computer screen and coding from the dictionary by referring to the image of the specific individual entry in the Household Schedule appearing on the screen. The CAC of the response on Religion wherever required, was also undertaken along with the processing of PCA. This is because the Scheduled Castes status had to be determined in relation to the religion of the individual. Two Special Task Forces, one on Religion and the other on Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes were constituted for scrutiny and appropriate classification of these responses.

The main task of the Special Task Force on Religion was to appropriately merge or group the new responses encountered and code it into the appropriate religious community based on available literature and local knowledge. The Special Task Force on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes examined the different Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes entries encountered and classified these into appropriate category of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes principally based on the Presidential Notification and the available literature. Thus a very systematic and scientific mechanism was operationalised to firm up the individual religion and the individual Scheduled Castes/Tribes returns. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes population in 2001 Census, is thus being finalized by aggregating the population data for individual Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes at appropriate geographical levels.

The entire work relating to the data validation and scrutiny was completed by all the States/Union Territories under the overall supervision and monitoring of the Census Division of the Office of the Registrar General, India with active cooperation and support of the Social Studies Division, Data Processing Division, Data Dissemination Division and Map Division.

Primary Census Abstract

The Primary Census Abstract Table A-5 for total population gives basic information on Area, Total Households, Total population, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes population, Population in the age group 0-6, Literates, Main workers and Marginal workers classified by the four broad industrial categories, namely, (i) Cultivators, (ii) Agricultural laborers, (iii) Household Industry Workers, and (iv) Other workers and also Non-workers. The characteristics of the Total Population includes Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Institutional and Houseless population and are presented by sex and rural-urban residence. This data is presented at different levels, namely, India, States/Union territories, Districts and Cities, Urban Agglomerations (Population 1,00,000 and above) in three different tables. In addition, A-5 Appendix table provides Houseless and Institutional Households and their population by residence and sex for 2001 for India, State and Union territory.

Apart from the India and State/Union Territory volumes for Primary Census Abstract, the District Census Handbook contains District Primary Census Abstract, Appendix to District Primary Census Abstract, Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes, Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Tribes, Village Primary Census Abstract and Urban Primary Census Abstract of the concerned district in the state.

It was for the first time at the 1981 Census that

the Primary Census Abstract (PCA) was brought out for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes separately on the pattern of General Primary Census Abstract. This practice was continued in 1991 also. In the 1961 and 1971 Censuses, such data were made available in Table C-VIII-Social and Cultural table and to some extent in the series 'Special Tables for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes'.

The format of Primary Census Abstract has been restructured slightly in the 2001 Census as compared to that of 1991 Census. The nine-fold industrial classification of main workers given in the Primary Census Abstract of 1991 Census has been discontinued and its place, four-fold industrial classification of both 'main workers' and 'marginal workers' are included. In 1981 census only main workers were presented in to four categories. One of the novel features of the primary census abstract of 1991 census was the presentation of data of the population of age group 0-6 is continued in 2001 Census also. This will help the data users in better analysis and understanding of this literacy data.

Level of presentation in District Census Handbooks:

The Primary Census Abstract data in different PCAs are presented at different levels. The level of presentation of Primary Census Abstracts are as under:

The PCA Data for villages was presented CD Block wise for the first time in 1991 Census. This practice is continued in 2001 Census also. The data for each CD Block is presented both for rural and urban areas separately. All the villages within the CD Block constitute the rural portion and the Census Towns and Outgrowths are shown under the urban portion of the CD Block. In case a CD Block is spread over two or more districts, than portion which falls within the district is presented, the data pertaining to remaining portion of the CD Block is presented in the concerned District Census Handbook. The data in the Urban Primary Census Abstract for each town as well as for town with outgrowths in the district are presented. The data for all the wards and the outgrowths of the town(s) are also presented separately below the concerned town(s).

The District Primary Census Abstract is presented in 59 columns. The Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Castes and Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Tribes are presented in 52 columns. The Village Primary Census Abstract and Urban Primary Census Abstract are presented in 58 columns.

The concepts and definitions used in the column heading are explained under the sub heading 'Census Concepts' in the Analytical Note. The term 'Total Population' includes the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, the Institutional and the Houseless populations. The explanation regarding area figures presented at various level in the Primary Census Abstracts are as follows:

Area Figures

The area figures supplied by local revenue authorities of the district in respect of tehsils, Police Stations and by the local bodies in respect of towns are given in square kilometers. The area figures of the villages supplied by the Tahsildars in acres have been converted and shown in hectares. The area figures of the CD Block is the total of the village areas coming under each CD Block. The area figures for the district are the same as adopted by the Surveyor General of India to maintain uniformity at the national level. The total area figures of all the tahsils/CD Blocks within the district may not tally with area figures of the district because former represents land use area only. Similarly, the total of all the villages may not tally with the entire rural of Police Station/ Tahsil. The difference may be due to the fact that while the area covered by hills, forests and rivers etc, have been accounted in the Tahsils and P.S. level the same may not be covered under the area of the villages. Apart from this it may also differ due to varying methods of computation adopted at different levels.

An appendix to District Primary Census Abstract has also been furnished showing urban enumeration block-wise particulars on Total Population, the Scheduled Castes Population and the Scheduled Tribes Population for each town.

DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

DISTRICT PRIMARY

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ U.A./ City/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Area of Town/ Ward in square kilometre	Number of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
					Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
05	**Thoubal**	**Total**	**514.0**	**67,681**	**364,140**	**182,250**	**181,890**	**59,827**	**30,423**	**29,404**
		Rural	**485.4**	**43,544**	**232,868**	**116,735**	**116,133**	**39,813**	**20,297**	**19,516**
		Urban	**28.6**	**24,137**	**131,272**	**65,515**	**65,757**	**20,014**	**10,126**	**9,888**
0001	Thoubal C.D.Block	Total	NA	28,651	156,564	78,409	78,155	27,553	14,055	13,498
		Rural	NA	28,651	156,564	78,409	78,155	27,553	14,055	13,498
		Urban	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Kakching C.D.Block.	Total	NA	14,893	76,304	38,326	37,978	12,260	6,242	6,018
		Rural	NA	14,893	76,304	38,326	37,978	12,260	6,242	6,018
		Urban	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN									
40503000	Samurou (NP) (Part)	Urban	0.9	778	5,048	2,530	2,518	1,007	493	514
40504000	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	Urban	1.2	2,934	18,699	9,424	9,275	3,531	1,811	1,720
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Urban	NA	7,497	41,174	20,747	20,427	5,683	2,891	2,792
40502000	Yairipok (NP)	Urban	8.0	1,463	8,261	4,180	4,081	1,231	613	618
40505000	Sikhong Sekmai (NP)	Urban	2.3	1,231	6,120	3,021	3,099	1,016	510	506
40506000	Wangjing (NP)	Urban	2.5	1,390	6,970	3,389	3,581	1,056	519	537
40507000	Heirok (NP)	Urban	1.6	489	2,450	1,208	1,242	408	204	204
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Urban	7.0	5,778	28,724	14,156	14,568	4,081	2,057	2,024
40509000	Kakching Khunou (NP	Urban	2.5	1,796	9,318	4,602	4,716	1,329	676	653
40510000	Sugnu (NP)	Urban	2.6	781	4,508	2,258	2,250	672	352	320

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Scheduled Castes population			Scheduled Tribes population			Literates			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ CD Block/ U.A./ City/ Town
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	3	2
33,969	**16,640**	**17,329**	**4,274**	**2,200**	**2,074**	**202,102**	**122,109**	**79,993**	**Total**	**Thoubal**
2,091	**1,006**	**1,085**	**3,268**	**1,683**	**1,585**	**120,265**	**74,470**	**45,795**	**Rural**	
31,878	**15,634**	**16,244**	**1,006**	**517**	**489**	**81,837**	**47,639**	**34,198**	**Urban**	
144	76	68	925	486	439	79,942	50,073	29,869	Total	Thoubal C.D.Block
144	76	68	925	486	439	79,942	50,073	29,869	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
1,947	930	1,017	2,343	1,197	1,146	40,323	24,397	15,926	Total	Kakching C.D.Block.
1,947	930	1,017	2,343	1,197	1,146	40,323	24,397	15,926	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
										URBAN
-	-	-	-	-	-	3,047	1,819	1,228	Urban	Samurou (NP) (Part)
-	-	-	516	253	263	10,818	6,560	4,258	Urban	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)
348	177	171	234	117	117	27,392	15,922	11,470	Urban	Thoubal (M Cl)
-	-	-	-	-	-	5,307	3,180	2,127	Urban	Yairipok (NP)
-	-	-	10	3	7	3,190	1,984	1,206	Urban	Sikhong Sekmai (NP)
-	-	-	-	-	-	4,237	2,420	1,817	Urban	Wangjing (NP)
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,302	784	518	Urban	Heirok (NP)
25,306	12,391	12,915	211	124	87	18,434	10,238	8,196	Urban	Kakching (M Cl)
6,224	3,066	3,158	-	-	-	5,399	3,154	2,245	Urban	Kakching Khunou (NP)
-	-	-	35	20	15	2,711	1,578	1,133	Urban	Sugnu (NP)

DISTRICT PRIMARY

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ U.A./ City/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
05	**Thoubal**	**Total**	**162,038**	**60,141**	**101,897**	**177,343**	**93,011**	**84,332**	**111,486**	**72,785**	**38,701**
		Rural	**112,603**	**42,265**	**70,338**	**116,166**	**60,332**	**55,834**	**71,477**	**46,672**	**24,805**
		Urban	**49,435**	**17,876**	**31,559**	**61,177**	**32,679**	**28,498**	**40,009**	**26,113**	**13,896**
0001	Thoubal C.D.Block	Total	76,622	28,336	48,286	72,942	37,999	34,943	43,496	29,126	14,370
		Rural	76,622	28,336	48,286	72,942	37,999	34,943	43,496	29,126	14,370
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Kakching C.D.Block.	Total	35,981	13,929	22,052	43,224	22,333	20,891	27,981	17,546	10,435
		Rural	35,981	13,929	22,052	43,224	22,333	20,891	27,981	17,546	10,435
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN										
40503000	Samurou (NP) (Part)	Urban	2,001	711	1,290	1,523	985	538	823	702	121
40504000	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	Urban	7,881	2,864	5,017	5,991	3,643	2,348	3,053	2,488	565
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Urban	13,782	4,825	8,957	20,177	10,581	9,596	13,193	8,646	4,547
40502000	Yairipok (NP)	Urban	2,954	1,000	1,954	3,230	1,805	1,425	2,242	1,539	703
40505000	Sikhong Sekmai (NP)	Urban	2,930	1,037	1,893	2,419	1,435	984	1,866	1,247	619
40506000	Wangjing (NP)	Urban	2,733	969	1,764	3,279	1,641	1,638	1,992	1,254	738
40507000	Heirok (NP)	Urban	1,148	424	724	1,212	604	608	873	507	366
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Urban	10,290	3,918	6,372	16,133	8,283	7,850	11,843	7,012	4,831
40509000	Kakching Khunou (N	Urban	3,919	1,448	2,471	5,195	2,591	2,604	2,819	1,782	1,037
40510000	Sugnu (NP)	Urban	1,797	680	1,117	2,018	1,111	907	1,305	936	369

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Industrial category of main workers												Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ CD Block/ U.A./ City/ Town
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			Other workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	3	2
48,189	**31,547**	**16,642**	**13,820**	**8,080**	**5,740**	**8,773**	**2,801**	**5,972**	**40,704**	**30,357**	**10,347**	**Total**	**Thoubal**
38,281	**24,971**	**13,310**	**9,150**	**5,507**	**3,643**	**4,553**	**1,415**	**3,138**	**19,493**	**14,779**	**4,714**	**Rural**	
9,908	**6,576**	**3,332**	**4,670**	**2,573**	**2,097**	**4,220**	**1,386**	**2,834**	**21,211**	**15,578**	**5,633**	**Urban**	
21,596	14,742	6,854	6,050	3,560	2,490	3,179	962	2,217	12,671	9,862	2,809	Total	Thoubal C.D.Block
21,596	14,742	6,854	6,050	3,560	2,490	3,179	962	2,217	12,671	9,862	2,809	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
16,685	10,229	6,456	3,100	1,947	1,153	1,374	453	921	6,822	4,917	1,905	Total	Kakching C.D.Block.
16,685	10,229	6,456	3,100	1,947	1,153	1,374	453	921	6,822	4,917	1,905	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
													URBAN
143	127	16	88	75	13	65	4	61	527	496	31	Urban	Samurou (NP) (Part)
665	433	232	135	92	43	162	51	111	2,091	1,912	179	Urban	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)
2,543	1,961	582	770	515	255	2,292	552	1,740	7,588	5,618	1,970	Urban	Thoubal (M Cl)
547	309	238	167	81	86	274	105	169	1,254	1,044	210	Urban	Yairipok (NP)
672	478	194	473	338	135	150	35	115	571	396	175	Urban	Sikhong Sekmai (NP)
466	261	205	326	203	123	144	61	83	1,056	729	327	Urban	Wangjing (NP)
162	120	42	133	49	84	108	13	95	470	325	145	Urban	Heirok (NP)
3,033	1,749	1,284	1,833	849	984	849	484	365	6,128	3,930	2,198	Urban	Kakching (M Cl)
1,292	818	474	509	249	260	117	38	79	901	677	224	Urban	Kakching Khunou (NP
385	320	65	236	122	114	59	43	16	625	451	174	Urban	Sugnu (NP)

DISTRICT PRIMARY

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ U.A./ City/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Marginal workers			Industrial category					
						Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
05	**Thoubal**	**Total**	**65,857**	**20,226**	**45,631**	**18,665**	**7,307**	**11,358**	**22,992**	**7,587**	**15,405**
		Rural	**44,689**	**13,660**	**31,029**	**14,116**	**5,384**	**8,732**	**16,217**	**5,239**	**10,978**
		Urban	**21,168**	**6,566**	**14,602**	**4,549**	**1,923**	**2,626**	**6,775**	**2,348**	**4,427**
0001	Thoubal C.D.Block	Total	29,446	8,873	20,573	9,723	3,731	5,992	9,408	3,017	6,391
		Rural	29,446	8,873	20,573	9,723	3,731	5,992	9,408	3,017	6,391
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Kakching C.D.Block.	Total	15,243	4,787	10,456	4,393	1,653	2,740	6,809	2,222	4,587
		Rural	15,243	4,787	10,456	4,393	1,653	2,740	6,809	2,222	4,587
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN										
40503000	Samurou (NP) (Part)	Urban	700	283	417	125	100	25	221	106	115
40504000	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	Urban	2,938	1,155	1,783	569	276	293	612	366	246
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Urban	6,984	1,935	5,049	1,388	619	769	1,047	532	515
40502000	Yairipok (NP)	Urban	988	266	722	237	110	127	367	89	278
40505000	Sikhong Sekmai (NP)	Urban	553	188	365	118	81	37	199	71	128
40506000	Wangjing (NP)	Urban	1,287	387	900	156	76	80	158	75	83
40507000	Heirok (NP)	Urban	339	97	242	22	12	10	133	30	103
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Urban	4,290	1,271	3,019	718	243	475	2,597	669	1,928
40509000	Kakching Khunou (NP)	Urban	2,376	809	1,567	1,059	377	682	1,018	301	717
40510000	Sugnu (NP)	Urban	713	175	538	157	29	128	423	109	314

CENSUS ABSTRACT

of marginal workers									Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ CD Block/ U.A./ City/ Town	Location code number
Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers					
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	3	2	1
11,420	**943**	**10,477**	**12,780**	**4,389**	**8,391**	**186,797**	**89,239**	**97,558**	**Total**	**Thoubal**	**05**
6,433	**472**	**5,961**	**7,923**	**2,565**	**5,358**	**116,702**	**56,403**	**60,299**	**Rural**		
4,987	**471**	**4,516**	**4,857**	**1,824**	**3,033**	**70,095**	**32,836**	**37,259**	**Urban**		
4,992	364	4,628	5,323	1,761	3,562	83,622	40,410	43,212	Total	Thoubal C.D.Block	*0001*
4,992	364	4,628	5,323	1,761	3,562	83,622	40,410	43,212	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
1,441	108	1,333	2,600	804	1,796	33,080	15,993	17,087	Total	Kakching C.D.Block.	0002
1,441	108	1,333	2,600	804	1,796	33,080	15,993	17,087	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
										URBAN	
87	4	83	267	73	194	3,525	1,545	1,980	Urban	Samurou (NP) (Part)	40503000
584	119	465	1,173	394	779	12,708	5,781	6,927	Urban	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	40504000
3,018	200	2,818	1,531	584	947	20,997	10,166	10,831	Urban	Thoubal (M Cl)	40501000
260	23	237	124	44	80	5,031	2,375	2,656	Urban	Yairipok (NP)	40502000
158	6	152	78	30	48	3,701	1,586	2,115	Urban	Sikhong Sekmai (NP)	40505000
423	33	390	550	203	347	3,691	1,748	1,943	Urban	Wangjing (NP)	40506000
92	3	89	92	52	40	1,238	604	634	Urban	Heirok (NP)	40507000
191	33	158	784	326	458	12,591	5,873	6,718	Urban	Kakching (M Cl)	40508000
128	45	83	171	86	85	4,123	2,011	2,112	Urban	Kakching Khunou (NP)	40509000
46	5	41	87	32	55	2,490	1,147	1,343	Urban	Sugnu (NP)	40510000

APPENDIX TO DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT
TOTAL, SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION - URBAN BLOCK WISE

Location Code	Name of town	Name of ward	Boundaries of urban block / EB number	Total population	Scheduled Castes population	Scheduled Tribes population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
40503000	Samurou (NP) (Part)	Ward No. 9	EB No. 1	617	-	-
40503000	Samurou (NP) (Part)	Ward No. 9	EB No. 2	491	-	-
40503000	Samurou (NP) (Part)	Ward No. 10	EB No. 3	717	-	-
40503000	Samurou (NP) (Part)	Ward No. 10	EB No. 4	497	-	-
40503000	Samurou (NP) (Part)	Ward No. 11	EB No. 5	752	-	-
40503000	Samurou (NP) (Part)	Ward No. 11	EB No. 6	398	-	-
40503000	Samurou (NP) (Part)	Ward No. 12	EB No. 7	568	-	-
40503000	Samurou (NP) (Part)	Ward No. 12	EB No. 8	1,008	-	-
40504000	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 1	643	-	-
40504000	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 2	538	-	-
40504000	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 3	611	-	-
40504000	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 4	735	-	-
40504000	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 5	550	-	-
40504000	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 6	567	-	-
40504000	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	Ward No. 3	EB No. 7	725	-	-
40504000	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	Ward No. 3	EB No. 8	369	-	-
40504000	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	Ward No. 3	EB No. 9	458	-	-
40504000	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	Ward No. 3	EB No. 10	417	-	-
40504000	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	Ward No. 3	EB No. 11	494	-	-
40504000	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	Ward No. 3	EB No. 12	671	-	-
40504000	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	Ward No. 3	EB No. 13	608	-	-
40504000	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	Ward No. 3	EB No. 14	471	-	-
40504000	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	Ward No. 4	EB No. 15	748	-	-
40504000	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	Ward No. 4	EB No. 16	504	-	-
40504000	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	Ward No. 4	EB No. 17	630	-	-
40504000	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 18	553	-	-
40504000	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 19	597	-	-
40504000	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 20	744	-	-
40504000	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 21	379	-	-
40504000	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	Ward No. 6	EB No. 22	435	-	-
40504000	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	Ward No. 6	EB No. 23	488	-	-
40504000	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	Ward No. 6	EB No. 24	528	-	247
40504000	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	Ward No. 6	EB No. 25	541	-	-
40504000	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	Ward No. 6	EB No. 26	555	-	-
40504000	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	Ward No. 6	EB No. 27	413	-	-
40504000	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	Ward No. 7	EB No. 28	895	-	251
40504000	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	Ward No. 7	EB No. 29	255	-	-
40504000	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	Ward No. 7	EB No. 30	668	-	18
40504000	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	Ward No. 8	EB No. 31	485	-	-
40504000	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	Ward No. 8	EB No. 32	759	-	-
40504000	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	Ward No. 8	EB No. 33	665	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 1	632	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 2	893	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 3	376	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 4	675	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 5	560	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 6	571	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 7	484	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 8	505	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 3	EB No. 9	527	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 3	EB No. 10	554	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 3	EB No. 11	724	-	-

APPENDIX TO DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT
TOTAL, SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION - URBAN BLOCK WISE

Location Code	Name of town	Name of ward	Boundaries of urban block / EB number	Total population	Scheduled Castes population	Scheduled Tribes population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 3	EB No. 12	509	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 4	EB No. 13	365	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 4	EB No. 14	605	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 4	EB No. 15	377	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 4	EB No. 16	382	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 17	336	-	10
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 18	457	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 19	402	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 20	487	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 21	403	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 6	EB No. 22	279	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 6	EB No. 23	678	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 6	EB No. 24	475	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 6	EB No. 25	447	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 6	EB No. 26	444	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 7	EB No. 27	455	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 7	EB No. 28	412	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 7	EB No. 29	393	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 7	EB No. 30	372	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 7	EB No. 31	544	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 8	EB No. 32	428	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 8	EB No. 33	431	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 8	EB No. 34	726	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 8	EB No. 35	605	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 8	EB No. 36	557	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 9	EB No. 37	601	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 9	EB No. 38	519	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 9	EB No. 39	605	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 10	EB No. 40	399	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 10	EB No. 41	377	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 10	EB No. 42	638	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 10	EB No. 43	530	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 10	EB No. 301	600	-	20
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 10	EB No. 302	663	22	34
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 11	EB No. 44	470	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 11	EB No. 45	364	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 11	EB No. 46	673	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 11	EB No. 47	390	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 11	EB No. 48	455	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 11	EB No. 49	399	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 11	EB No. 50	479	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 12	EB No. 51	297	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 12	EB No. 52	450	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 12	EB No. 53	694	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 12	EB No. 54	551	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 12	EB No. 55	637	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 13	EB No. 56	371	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 13	EB No. 57	358	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 13	EB No. 58	442	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 13	EB No. 59	410	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 13	EB No. 60	578	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 13	EB No. 61	644	-	-

APPENDIX TO DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT
TOTAL, SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION - URBAN BLOCK WISE

Location Code	Name of town	Name of ward	Boundaries of urban block / EB number	Total population	Scheduled Castes population	Scheduled Tribes population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 14	EB No. 62	387	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 14	EB No. 63	455	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 14	EB No. 64	616	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 14	EB No. 65	683	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 15	EB No. 66	729	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 15	EB No. 67	705	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 15	EB No. 68	469	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 16	EB No. 69	480	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 16	EB No. 70	753	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 16	EB No. 71	788	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 17	EB No. 72	630	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 17	EB No. 73	490	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 17	EB No. 74	608	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 17	EB No. 75	467	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 17	EB No. 76	518	-	-
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 18	EB No. 77	430	170	83
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Ward No. 18	EB No. 78	302	156	87
40502000	Yairipok (NP)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 1	481	-	-
40502000	Yairipok (NP)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 2	683	-	-
40502000	Yairipok (NP)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 3	577	-	-
40502000	Yairipok (NP)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 4	574	-	-
40502000	Yairipok (NP)	Ward No. 3	EB No. 5	413	-	-
40502000	Yairipok (NP)	Ward No. 3	EB No. 6	748	-	-
40502000	Yairipok (NP)	Ward No. 4	EB No. 7	540	-	-
40502000	Yairipok (NP)	Ward No. 4	EB No. 8	561	-	-
40502000	Yairipok (NP)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 9	640	-	-
40502000	Yairipok (NP)	Ward No. 6	EB No. 10	695	-	-
40502000	Yairipok (NP)	Ward No. 6	EB No. 11	517	-	-
40502000	Yairipok (NP)	Ward No. 7	EB No. 12	507	-	-
40502000	Yairipok (NP)	Ward No. 8	EB No. 13	707	-	-
40502000	Yairipok (NP)	Ward No. 9	EB No. 14	618	-	-
40505000	Sikhong Sekmai (NP)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 1	942	-	-
40505000	Sikhong Sekmai (NP)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 2	493	-	-
40505000	Sikhong Sekmai (NP)	Ward No. 3	EB No. 3	390	-	-
40505000	Sikhong Sekmai (NP)	Ward No. 4	EB No. 4	512	-	-
40505000	Sikhong Sekmai (NP)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 5	466	-	10
40505000	Sikhong Sekmai (NP)	Ward No. 6	EB No. 6	875	-	-
40505000	Sikhong Sekmai (NP)	Ward No. 7	EB No. 7	688	-	-
40505000	Sikhong Sekmai (NP)	Ward No. 8	EB No. 8	778	-	-
40505000	Sikhong Sekmai (NP)	Ward No. 9	EB No. 9	976	-	-
40506000	Wangjing (NP)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 1	703	-	-
40506000	Wangjing (NP)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 2	645	-	-
40506000	Wangjing (NP)	Ward No. 3	EB No. 3	619	-	-
40506000	Wangjing (NP)	Ward No. 4	EB No. 4	801	-	-
40506000	Wangjing (NP)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 5	774	-	-
40506000	Wangjing (NP)	Ward No. 6	EB No. 6	523	-	-
40506000	Wangjing (NP)	Ward No. 6	EB No. 7	781	-	-
40506000	Wangjing (NP)	Ward No. 7	EB No. 8	781	-	-
40506000	Wangjing (NP)	Ward No. 8	EB No. 9	650	-	-
40506000	Wangjing (NP)	Ward No. 9	EB No. 10	693	-	-
40507000	Heirok (NP)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 1	260	-	-

APPENDIX TO DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT
TOTAL, SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION - URBAN BLOCK WISE

Location Code	Name of town	Name of ward	Boundaries of urban block / EB number	Total population	Scheduled Castes population	Scheduled Tribes population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
40507000	Heirok (NP)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 2	285	-	-
40507000	Heirok (NP)	Ward No. 3	EB No. 3	290	-	-
40507000	Heirok (NP)	Ward No. 4	EB No. 4	236	-	-
40507000	Heirok (NP)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 5	240	-	-
40507000	Heirok (NP)	Ward No. 6	EB No. 6	265	-	-
40507000	Heirok (NP)	Ward No. 7	EB No. 7	390	-	-
40507000	Heirok (NP)	Ward No. 8	EB No. 8	294	-	-
40507000	Heirok (NP)	Ward No. 9	EB No. 9	190	-	-
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 1	898	888	-
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 2	661	633	-
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 3	706	651	9
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 4	499	495	-
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 5	925	830	-
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 6	577	572	-
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 7	508	499	1
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 3	EB No. 8	785	749	3
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 3	EB No. 9	328	328	-
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 3	EB No. 10	177	171	4
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 3	EB No. 11	183	173	-
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 3	EB No. 12	304	304	-
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 4	EB No. 13	784	742	-
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 4	EB No. 14	393	353	-
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 4	EB No. 15	611	485	-
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 4	EB No. 16	563	395	1
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 4	EB No. 17	684	439	82
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 4	EB No. 18	546	546	-
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 4	EB No. 3801	12	-	6
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 19	524	523	-
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 20	258	196	-
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 21	588	570	-
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 22	408	380	-
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 23	336	326	-
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 6	EB No. 24	590	515	67
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 6	EB No. 25	556	500	-
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 6	EB No. 26	603	562	-
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 7	EB No. 27	803	786	1
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 7	EB No. 28	541	489	-
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 7	EB No. 29	397	308	-
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 7	EB No. 30	752	117	-
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 7	EB No. 31	730	16	28
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 8	EB No. 32	434	409	-
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 8	EB No. 33	543	499	-
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 8	EB No. 34	453	424	1
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 8	EB No. 35	539	475	-
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 9	EB No. 36	530	504	-
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 9	EB No. 37	582	570	2
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 9	EB No. 38	498	457	-
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 10	EB No. 39	1,187	1,187	-
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 10	EB No. 40	700	589	-
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 10	EB No. 41	601	559	3
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 11	EB No. 42	323	322	-
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 11	EB No. 43	573	518	-

APPENDIX TO DISTRICT PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT
TOTAL, SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES POPULATION - URBAN BLOCK WISE

Location Code	Name of town	Name of ward	Boundaries of urban block / EB number	Total population	Scheduled Castes population	Scheduled Tribes population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 11	EB No. 44	656	640	-
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 11	EB No. 45	508	491	-
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 11	EB No. 46	644	625	-
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 11	EB No. 47	585	533	-
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 12	EB No. 48	612	597	-
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 12	EB No. 49	629	599	3
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 12	EB No. 50	528	498	-
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Ward No. 12	EB No. 51	369	269	-
40509000	Kakching Khunou (NP)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 1	558	-	-
40509000	Kakching Khunou (NP)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 2	450	-	-
40509000	Kakching Khunou (NP)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 3	475	443	-
40509000	Kakching Khunou (NP)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 4	514	310	-
40509000	Kakching Khunou (NP)	Ward No. 3	EB No. 5	382	349	-
40509000	Kakching Khunou (NP)	Ward No. 3	EB No. 6	580	545	-
40509000	Kakching Khunou (NP)	Ward No. 4	EB No. 7	607	549	-
40509000	Kakching Khunou (NP)	Ward No. 4	EB No. 8	445	431	-
40509000	Kakching Khunou (NP)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 9	828	707	-
40509000	Kakching Khunou (NP)	Ward No. 6	EB No. 10	272	272	-
40509000	Kakching Khunou (NP)	Ward No. 6	EB No. 11	326	320	-
40509000	Kakching Khunou (NP)	Ward No. 6	EB No. 12	292	284	-
40509000	Kakching Khunou (NP)	Ward No. 7	EB No. 13	467	442	-
40509000	Kakching Khunou (NP)	Ward No. 7	EB No. 14	471	418	-
40509000	Kakching Khunou (NP)	Ward No. 8	EB No. 15	254	182	-
40509000	Kakching Khunou (NP)	Ward No. 8	EB No. 16	689	635	-
40509000	Kakching Khunou (NP)	Ward No. 9	EB No. 17	347	-	-
40509000	Kakching Khunou (NP)	Ward No. 9	EB No. 18	573	256	-
40509000	Kakching Khunou (NP)	Ward No. 9	EB No. 19	788	81	-
40510000	Sugnu (NP)	Ward No. 1	EB No. 1	764	-	35
40510000	Sugnu (NP)	Ward No. 2	EB No. 2	765	-	-
40510000	Sugnu (NP)	Ward No. 3	EB No. 3	359	-	-
40510000	Sugnu (NP)	Ward No. 4	EB No. 4	276	-	-
40510000	Sugnu (NP)	Ward No. 5	EB No. 5	453	-	-
40510000	Sugnu (NP)	Ward No. 6	EB No. 6	540	-	-
40510000	Sugnu (NP)	Ward No. 7	EB No. 7	85	-	-
40510000	Sugnu (NP)	Ward No. 8	EB No. 8	570	-	-
40510000	Sugnu (NP)	Ward No. 9	EB No. 9	696	-	-

Primary Census Abstract for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of households with at least one Scheduled Caste member	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
05	**Thoubal**	**Total**	**6,931**	**33,969**	**16,640**	**17,329**	**4,794**	**2,395**	**2,399**
		Rural	**473**	**2,091**	**1,006**	**1,085**	**318**	**149**	**169**
		Urban	**6,458**	**31,878**	**15,634**	**16,244**	**4,476**	**2,246**	**2,230**
0001	Thoubal C.D.Block	Total	30	144	76	68	26	15	11
		Rural	30	144	76	68	26	15	11
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Kakching C.D.Block.	Total	443	1,947	930	1,017	292	134	158
		Rural	443	1,947	930	1,017	292	134	158
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN								
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Urban	73	348	177	171	64	27	37
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Urban	5,171	25,306	12,391	12,915	3,584	1,789	1,795
40509000	Kakching Khunou (NP)	Urban	1,214	6,224	3,066	3,158	828	430	398

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Main workers			Industrial category					
						Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
05	**Thoubal**	**Total**	**13,218**	**7,855**	**5,363**	**3,982**	**2,407**	**1,575**	**1,877**	**884**	**993**
		Rural	**743**	**411**	**332**	**266**	**222**	**44**	**60**	**49**	**11**
		Urban	**12,475**	**7,444**	**5,031**	**3,716**	**2,185**	**1,531**	**1,817**	**835**	**982**
0001	Thoubal C.D.Block	Total	12	12	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
		Rural	12	12	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Kakching C.D.Block.	Total	731	399	332	263	219	44	60	49	11
		Rural	731	399	332	263	219	44	60	49	11
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN										
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Urban	110	75	35	7	4	3	29	15	14
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Urban	10,489	6,167	4,322	2,716	1,561	1,155	1,572	720	852
40509000	Kakching Khunou (NP)	Urban	1,876	1,202	674	993	620	373	216	100	116

FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

Literates			Illiterates			Total workers			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ CD Block/ Town
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	3	2
21,497	**11,987**	**9,510**	**12,472**	**4,653**	**7,819**	**19,050**	**9,709**	**9,341**	**Total**	**Thoubal**
1,253	**716**	**537**	**838**	**290**	**548**	**1,212**	**602**	**610**	**Rural**	
20,244	**11,271**	**8,973**	**11,634**	**4,363**	**7,271**	**17,838**	**9,107**	**8,731**	**Urban**	
92	55	37	52	21	31	50	29	21	Total	Thoubal C.D.Block
92	55	37	52	21	31	50	29	21	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
1,161	661	500	786	269	517	1,162	573	589	Total	Kakching C.D.Block.
1,161	661	500	786	269	517	1,162	573	589	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
										URBAN
195	119	76	153	58	95	202	111	91	Urban	Thoubal (M Cl)
16,355	9,005	7,350	8,951	3,386	5,565	14,229	7,292	6,937	Urban	Kakching (M Cl)
3,694	2,147	1,547	2,530	919	1,611	3,407	1,704	1,703	Urban	Kakching Khunou (NP)

FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

of main workers									Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ CD Block/ Town
Household industry workers			Other workers			Marginal workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	3	2
955	**445**	**510**	**6,404**	**4,119**	**2,285**	**5,832**	**1,854**	**3,978**	**Total**	**Thoubal**
161	**7**	**154**	**256**	**133**	**123**	**469**	**191**	**278**	**Rural**	
794	**438**	**356**	**6,148**	**3,986**	**2,162**	**5,363**	**1,663**	**3,700**	**Urban**	
2	2	-	7	7	-	38	17	21	Total	Thoubal C.D.Block
2	2	-	7	7	-	38	17	21	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
159	5	154	249	126	123	431	174	257	Total	Kakching C.D.Block.
159	5	154	249	126	123	431	174	257	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
										URBAN
3	-	3	71	56	15	92	36	56	Urban	Thoubal (M Cl)
736	406	330	5,465	3,480	1,985	3,740	1,125	2,615	Urban	Kakching (M Cl)
55	32	23	612	450	162	1,531	502	1,029	Urban	Kakching Khunou (NP)

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Industrial category of								
			Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
05	**Thoubal**	**Total**	**1,579**	**555**	**1,024**	**2,880**	**791**	**2,089**	**278**	**48**	**230**
		Rural	**72**	**37**	**35**	**53**	**31**	**22**	**88**	**12**	**76**
		Urban	**1,507**	**518**	**989**	**2,827**	**760**	**2,067**	**190**	**36**	**154**
0001	Thoubal C.D.Block	Total	15	8	7	23	9	14	-	-	-
		Rural	15	8	7	23	9	14	-	-	-
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Kakching C.D.Block.	Total	57	29	28	30	22	8	88	12	76
		Rural	57	29	28	30	22	8	88	12	76
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN										
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Urban	15	1	14	45	23	22	-	-	-
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Urban	692	234	458	2,155	564	1,591	179	32	147
40509000	Kakching Khunou (NP)	Urban	800	283	517	627	173	454	11	4	7

FOR SCHEDULED CASTES

of marginal workers			Non-workers			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ CD Block/ Town	Location code number
Other workers								
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
47	48	49	50	51	52	3	2	1
1,095	**460**	**635**	**14,919**	**6,931**	**7,988**	**Total**	**Thoubal**	**05**
256	**111**	**145**	**879**	**404**	**475**	**Rural**		
839	**349**	**490**	**14,040**	**6,527**	**7,513**	**Urban**		
-	-	-	94	47	47	Total	*Thoubal C.D.Block*	0001
-	-	-	94	47	47	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
256	111	145	785	357	428	Total	Kakching C.D.Block.	0002
256	111	145	785	357	428	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
							URBAN	
32	12	20	146	66	80	Urban	Thoubal (M Cl)	40501000
714	295	419	11,077	5,099	5,978	Urban	Kakching (M Cl)	40508000
93	42	51	2,817	1,362	1,455	Urban	Kakching Khunou (NP)	40509000

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Number of households with at least one Scheduled Tribe member	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
05	**Thoubal**	**Total**	**822**	**4,274**	**2,200**	**2,074**	**602**	**319**	**283**
		Rural	**625**	**3,268**	**1,683**	**1,585**	**428**	**233**	**195**
		Urban	**197**	**1,006**	**517**	**489**	**174**	**86**	**88**
0001	Thoubal C.D.Block	Total	151	925	486	439	101	52	49
		Rural	151	925	486	439	101	52	49
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Kakching C.D.Block.	Total	474	2,343	1,197	1,146	327	181	146
		Rural	474	2,343	1,197	1,146	327	181	146
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN								
40504000	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	Urban	95	516	253	263	84	42	42
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Urban	47	234	117	117	51	23	28
40505000	Sikhong Sekmai (NP)	Urban	1	10	3	7	3	1	2
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Urban	47	211	124	87	34	19	15
40510000	Sugnu (NP)	Urban	7	35	20	15	2	1	1
	URBAN								
40504000	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	Urban	95	516	253	263	84	42	42
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Urban	47	234	117	117	51	23	28
40505000	Sikhong Sekmai (NP)	Urban	1	10	3	7	3	1	2
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Urban	47	211	124	87	34	19	15
40510000	Sugnu (NP)	Urban	7	35	20	15	2	1	1

FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

Literates			Illiterates			Total workers			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ CD Block/ Town
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	3	2
2,762	**1,607**	**1,155**	**1,512**	**593**	**919**	**1,907**	**1,014**	**893**	**Total**	**Thoubal**
2,114	**1,227**	**887**	**1,154**	**456**	**698**	**1,510**	**790**	**720**	**Rural**	
648	**380**	**268**	**358**	**137**	**221**	**397**	**224**	**173**	**Urban**	
528	336	192	397	150	247	555	293	262	Total	Thoubal C.D.Block
528	336	192	397	150	247	555	293	262	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
1,586	891	695	757	306	451	955	497	458	Total	Kakching C.D.Block.
1,586	891	695	757	306	451	955	497	458	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
										URBAN
317	176	141	199	77	122	147	93	54	Urban	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)
149	88	61	85	29	56	143	73	70	Urban	Thoubal (M Cl)
5	2	3	5	1	4	3	-	3	Urban	Sikhong Sekmai (NP)
146	95	51	65	29	36	95	52	43	Urban	Kakching (M Cl)
31	19	12	4	1	3	9	6	3	Urban	Sugnu (NP)
										URBAN
317	176	141	199	77	122	147	93	54	Urban	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)
149	88	61	85	29	56	143	73	70	Urban	Thoubal (M Cl)
5	2	3	5	1	4	3	-	3	Urban	Sikhong Sekmai (NP)
146	95	51	65	29	36	95	52	43	Urban	Kakching (M Cl)
31	19	12	4	1	3	9	6	3	Urban	Sugnu (NP)

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Main workers			Industrial category					
						Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
05	**Thoubal**	**Total**	**1,120**	**724**	**396**	**359**	**224**	**135**	**89**	**62**	**27**
		Rural	**922**	**593**	**329**	**350**	**220**	**130**	**68**	**55**	**13**
		Urban	**198**	**131**	**67**	**9**	4	**5**	**21**	**7**	**14**
0001	Thoubal C.D.Block	Total	354	224	130	230	131	99	49	42	7
		Rural	354	224	130	230	131	99	49	42	7
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Kakching C.D.Block.	Total	568	369	199	120	89	31	19	13	6
		Rural	568	369	199	120	89	31	19	13	6
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN										
40504000	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	Urban	30	23	7	2	1	1	2	-	2
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Urban	67	51	16	5	2	3	13	6	7
40505000	Sikhong Sekmai (NP)	Urban	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Urban	90	51	39	-	-	-	6	1	5
40510000	Sugnu (NP)	Urban	8	6	2	2	1	1	-	-	-
	URBAN										
40504000	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	Urban	30	23	7	2	1	1	2	-	2
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Urban	67	51	16	5	2	3	13	6	7
40505000	Sikhong Sekmai (NP)	Urban	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Urban	90	51	39	-	-	-	6	1	5
40510000	Sugnu (NP)	Urban	8	6	2	2	1	1	-	-	-

FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

of main workers									Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ CD Block/ Town
Household industry workers			Other workers			Marginal workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	3	2
52	**18**	**34**	**620**	**420**	**200**	**787**	**290**	**497**	**Total**	**Thoubal**
45	**14**	**31**	**459**	**304**	**155**	**588**	**197**	**391**	**Rural**	
7	**4**	**3**	**161**	**116**	**45**	**199**	**93**	**106**	**Urban**	
2	1	1	73	50	23	201	69	132	Total	Thoubal C.D.Block
2	1	1	73	50	23	201	69	132	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
43	13	30	386	254	132	387	128	259	Total	Kakching C.D.Block.
43	13	30	386	254	132	387	128	259	Rural	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban	
										URBAN
-	-	-	26	22	4	117	70	47	Urban	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)
4	3	1	45	40	5	76	22	54	Urban	Thoubal (M Cl)
-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	Urban	Sikhong Sekmai (NP)
2	-	2	82	50	32	5	1	4	Urban	Kakching (M Cl)
1	1	-	5	4	1	1	-	1	Urban	Sugnu (NP)
										URBAN
-	-	-	26	22	4	117	70	47	Urban	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)
4	3	1	45	40	5	76	22	54	Urban	Thoubal (M Cl)
-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	Urban	Sikhong Sekmai (NP)
2	-	2	82	50	32	5	1	4	Urban	Kakching (M Cl)
1	1	-	5	4	1	1	-	1	Urban	Sugnu (NP)

PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT

Location code number	District/ CD Block/ Town	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Industrial category of marginal workers								
			Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
05	**Thoubal**	**Total**	**170**	**99**	**71**	**312**	**113**	**199**	**119**	**5**	**114**
		Rural	**126**	**62**	**64**	**237**	**73**	**164**	**103**	**4**	**99**
		Urban	**44**	**37**	**7**	**75**	**40**	**35**	**16**	**1**	**15**
0001	Thoubal C.D.Block	Total	94	41	53	77	22	55	13	-	13
		Rural	94	41	53	77	22	55	13	-	13
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Kakching C.D.Block.	Total	32	21	11	160	51	109	90	4	86
		Rural	32	21	11	160	51	109	90	4	86
		Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	URBAN										
40504000	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	Urban	34	33	1	42	27	15	13	1	12
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Urban	10	4	6	30	12	18	3	-	3
40505000	Sikhong Sekmai (NP)	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Urban	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
40510000	Sugnu (NP)	Urban	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	URBAN										
40504000	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	Urban	34	33	1	42	27	15	13	1	12
40501000	Thoubal (M Cl)	Urban	10	4	6	30	12	18	3	-	3
40505000	Sikhong Sekmai (NP)	Urban	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40508000	Kakching (M Cl)	Urban	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
40510000	Sugnu (NP)	Urban	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-

FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES

marginal workers			Non-workers			Total/ Rural/ Urban	District/ CD Block/ Town	Location code number
Other workers								
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females			
47	48	49	50	51	52	3	2	1
186	**73**	**113**	**2,367**	**1,186**	**1,181**	**Total**	**Thoubal**	**05**
122	**58**	**64**	**1,758**	**893**	**865**	**Rural**		
64	**15**	**49**	**609**	**293**	**316**	**Urban**		
17	6	11	370	193	177	Total	Thoubal C.D.Block	0001
17	6	11	370	193	177	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
105	52	53	1,388	700	688	Total	Kakching C.D.Block.	0002
105	52	53	1,388	700	688	Rural		
-	-	-	-	-	-	Urban		
							URBAN	
28	9	19	369	160	209	Urban	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	40504000
33	6	27	91	44	47	Urban	Thoubal (M Cl)	40501000
-	-	-	7	3	4	Urban	Sikhong Sekmai (NP)	40505000
3	-	3	116	72	44	Urban	Kakching (M Cl)	40508000
-	-	-	26	14	12	Urban	Sugnu (NP)	40510000
							URBAN	
28	9	19	369	160	209	Urban	Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)	40504000
33	6	27	91	44	47	Urban	Thoubal (M Cl)	40501000
-	-	-	7	3	4	Urban	Sikhong Sekmai (NP)	40505000
3	-	3	116	72	44	Urban	Kakching (M Cl)	40508000
-	-	-	26	14	12	Urban	Sugnu (NP)	40510000

C.D.Block Wise Village Primary Census Abstract

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D BLOCK -

Location code number	Name of Village	Area of Village in hectares	Number of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0001	**Thoubal C.D.Block (Total)**		**28,651**	**156,564**	**78,409**	**78,155**	**27,553**	**14,055**	**13,498**
0001	**Thoubal C.D.Block (Rural)**		**28,651**	**156,564**	**78,409**	**78,155**	**27,553**	**14,055**	**13,498**
0001	**Thoubal C.D.Block (Urban)**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Thoubal C.D.Block (Rural)								
00139200	Uchiwa	203.4	486	2,746	1,372	1,374	553	284	269
00139300	Maibam Konjil	320.2	785	4,718	2,347	2,371	837	431	406
00139400	Irong Chesaba	457.8	887	5,436	2,733	2,703	1,126	590	536
00139500	Irong Thokchom	68.1	199	1,220	584	636	201	95	106
00139600	Thoudam	179.1	161	889	439	450	137	66	71
00139700	Leisangthem	323.4	976	5,478	2,702	2,776	830	430	400
00139800	Hayel	208.4	349	2,158	1,098	1,060	502	260	242
00139900	Hangool	137.6	255	1,708	891	817	331	171	160
00140000	Khekman	521.9	1,041	5,820	2,952	2,868	1,049	546	503
00140100	Moijing	491.6	1,011	6,241	3,118	3,123	1,248	610	638
00140200	Nungei	297.5	299	1,653	827	826	331	177	154
00140300	Atoukhong	239.3	203	1,338	680	658	305	165	140
00140400	Oinam	289.6	372	2,168	1,109	1,059	256	148	108
00140500	Laiphrakpam	96.4	152	948	466	482	159	75	84
00140600	Haoreibi	750.6	397	2,609	1,288	1,321	586	261	325
00140700	Lilong	652.4	429	2,631	1,351	1,280	583	310	273
00140800	Chaobok	365.1	198	1,143	562	581	256	105	151
00140900	Thoubal Khunou	301.6	31	148	77	71	26	15	11
00141000	Hayel Labuk	177.9	218	1,187	641	546	232	130	102
00141100	Nepra Company	139.7	103	530	255	275	68	32	36
00141200	Charangpat Maklang	346.5	579	2,928	1,439	1,489	471	247	224
00141300	Bengi	91.6	154	765	379	386	113	62	51
00141400	Icham Khunou	74.2	110	552	280	272	89	46	43
00141500	Khangabok	1,538.4	2,788	14,667	7,388	7,279	2,359	1,223	1,136
00141600	Papal	260.7	185	911	475	436	160	83	77
00141700	Sangaiyumpham	418.2	1,889	11,063	5,533	5,530	2,401	1,218	1,183
00141800	Tentha	1,608.0	1,222	6,704	3,340	3,364	951	464	487
00141900	Lamding	285.0	306	1,412	684	728	235	111	124
00142000	Wangjing	840.6	515	2,491	1,242	1,249	386	200	186
00142100	Sapam	339.4	589	3,087	1,531	1,556	411	206	205
00142200	Tekcham	417.8	620	3,419	1,753	1,666	532	286	246
00142300	Cherapur	121.8	233	1,165	578	587	174	94	80
00142400	Yaithibi Khunou	170.3	85	413	215	198	62	30	32
00142500	Langathel	386.3	800	4,154	2,136	2,018	638	326	312
00142600	Phundrei	413.2	483	2,617	1,305	1,312	612	311	301
00142700	Lamlong	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00142800	Langol	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00142900	Khongjom	261.5	422	2,108	1,058	1,050	354	191	163
00143000	Chingtham	211.8	222	1,171	607	564	161	93	68
00143100	Bumpa Khullen	115.5	68	474	244	230	30	14	16
00143200	Phanjangkhong	69.4	39	204	96	108	41	21	20
00143300	Chandrakhong	387.3	194	1,007	480	527	194	92	102
00143400	Ningel	245.0	62	328	160	168	72	32	40
00143500	Leirongthel	280.8	354	1,915	935	980	350	177	173
00143600	Kakmayai	281.2	93	546	279	267	118	71	47
00143700	Lourembam	88.0	187	1,003	491	512	144	74	70
00143800	Langmeithel	187.6	168	787	398	389	114	53	61
00143900	Charangpat Mamang	344.1	494	2,517	1,235	1,282	415	211	204
00144000	Wangkhem	237.9	787	4,486	2,227	2,259	781	388	393
00144100	Pechi	175.9	132	639	329	310	97	54	43
00144200	Khoirom	300.1	628	3,483	1,764	1,719	635	316	319

CENSUS ABSTRACT
KAKCHING

Scheduled Castes popuation			Scheduled Tribes population			Literates			Name of Village
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
144	**76**	**68**	**925**	**486**	**439**	**79,942**	**50,073**	**29,869**	**Thoubal C.D.Block (Total)**
144	**76**	**68**	**925**	**486**	**439**	**79,942**	**50,073**	**29,869**	**Thoubal C.D.Block (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Thoubal C.D.Block (Urban)**
									Thoubal C.D.Block (Rural)
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,394	864	530	Uchiwa
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,492	1,514	978	Maibam Konjil
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,421	1,589	832	Irong Chesaba
-	-	-	-	-	-	639	396	243	Irong Thokchom
-	-	-	-	-	-	519	313	206	Thoudam
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,601	1,541	1,060	Leisangthem
-	-	-	-	-	-	811	545	266	Hayel
-	-	-	-	-	-	738	492	246	Hangool
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,999	1,849	1,150	Khekman
-	-	-	-	-	-	3,138	2,075	1,063	Moijing
-	-	-	-	-	-	638	428	210	Nungei
-	-	-	-	-	-	649	411	238	Atoukhong
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,412	840	572	Oinam
-	-	-	-	-	-	551	314	237	Laiphrakpam
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	924	576	Haoreibi
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,338	864	474	Lilong
-	-	-	-	-	-	586	368	218	Chaobok
144	76	68	-	-	-	93	56	37	Thoubal Khunou
-	-	-	-	-	-	578	399	179	Hayel Labuk
-	-	-	-	-	-	335	188	147	Nepra Company
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,825	1,039	786	Charangpat Maklang
-	-	-	-	-	-	450	270	180	Bengi
-	-	-	-	-	-	306	187	119	Icham Khunou
-	-	-	-	-	-	7,757	4,836	2,921	Khangabok
-	-	-	-	-	-	463	311	152	Papal
-	-	-	-	-	-	4,406	3,097	1,309	Sangaiyumpham
-	-	-	71	32	39	3,560	2,234	1,326	Tentha
-	-	-	-	-	-	818	502	316	Lamding
-	-	-	5	4	1	1,363	840	523	Wangjing
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,886	1,130	756	Sapam
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,674	1,020	654	Tekcham
-	-	-	-	-	-	802	463	339	Cherapur
-	-	-	-	-	-	201	126	75	Yaithibi Khunou
-	-	-	4	2	2	1,515	976	539	Langathel
-	-	-	-	-	-	931	655	276	Phundrei
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Lamlong
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Langol
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,180	709	471	Khongjom
-	-	-	-	-	-	600	393	207	Chingtham
-	-	-	474	244	230	268	172	96	Bumpa Khullen
-	-	-	-	-	-	64	36	28	Phanjangkhong
-	-	-	5	4	1	478	287	191	Chandrakhong
-	-	-	-	-	-	148	91	57	Ningel
-	-	-	-	-	-	932	603	329	Leirongthel
-	-	-	-	-	-	235	146	89	Kakmayai
-	-	-	-	-	-	679	388	291	Lourembam
-	-	-	-	-	-	463	293	170	Langmeithel
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,556	877	679	Charangpat Mamang
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,386	1,491	895	Wangkhem
-	-	-	-	-	-	352	217	135	Pechi
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,927	1,166	761	Khoirom

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D BLOCK -

Location code number	Name of Village	Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
0001	**Thoubal C.D.Block (Total)**	**76,622**	**28,336**	**48,286**	**72,942**	**37,999**	**34,943**	**43,496**	**29,126**	**14,370**
0001	**Thoubal C.D.Block (Rural)**	**76,622**	**28,336**	**48,286**	**72,942**	**37,999**	**34,943**	**43,496**	**29,126**	**14,370**
0001	**Thoubal C.D.Block (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Thoubal C.D.Block (Rural)									
00139200	Uchiwa	1,352	508	844	1,245	604	641	732	414	318
00139300	Maibam Konjil	2,226	833	1,393	2,159	1,113	1,046	1,282	879	403
00139400	Irong Chesaba	3,015	1,144	1,871	2,556	1,260	1,296	1,052	861	191
00139500	Irong Thokchom	581	188	393	420	229	191	309	180	129
00139600	Thoudam	370	126	244	480	230	250	336	187	149
00139700	Leisangthem	2,877	1,161	1,716	3,233	1,650	1,583	1,304	1,037	267
00139800	Hayel	1,347	553	794	647	434	213	270	250	20
00139900	Hangool	970	399	571	578	359	219	480	353	127
00140000	Khekman	2,821	1,103	1,718	2,629	1,396	1,233	1,817	1,227	590
00140100	Moijing	3,103	1,043	2,060	1,752	1,286	466	1,324	1,132	192
00140200	Nungei	1,015	399	616	745	415	330	503	315	188
00140300	Atoukhong	689	269	420	573	291	282	237	165	72
00140400	Oinam	756	269	487	1,128	573	555	525	379	146
00140500	Laiphrakpam	397	152	245	399	212	187	112	103	9
00140600	Haoreibi	1,109	364	745	1,136	554	582	632	376	256
00140700	Lilong	1,293	487	806	1,288	627	661	649	419	230
00140800	Chaobok	557	194	363	473	243	230	244	161	83
00140900	Thoubal Khunou	55	21	34	52	30	22	14	13	1
00141000	Hayel Labuk	609	242	367	575	303	272	448	218	230
00141100	Nepra Company	195	67	128	221	130	91	47	39	8
00141200	Charangpat Maklang	1,103	400	703	1,299	683	616	583	352	231
00141300	Bengi	315	109	206	417	202	215	333	175	158
00141400	Icham Khunou	246	93	153	292	144	148	185	97	88
00141500	Khangabok	6,910	2,552	4,358	6,799	3,640	3,159	4,640	3,077	1,563
00141600	Papal	448	164	284	514	250	264	332	201	131
00141700	Sangaiyumpham	6,657	2,436	4,221	4,408	2,278	2,130	2,057	1,594	463
00141800	Tentha	3,144	1,106	2,038	3,547	1,717	1,830	2,830	1,586	1,244
00141900	Lamding	594	182	412	756	354	402	446	296	150
00142000	Wangjing	1,128	402	726	1,239	643	596	1,003	598	405
00142100	Sapam	1,201	401	800	1,478	768	710	1,026	651	375
00142200	Tekcham	1,745	733	1,012	1,970	998	972	1,382	822	560
00142300	Cherapur	363	115	248	356	251	105	184	147	37
00142400	Yaithibi Khunou	212	89	123	235	129	106	223	119	104
00142500	Langathel	2,639	1,160	1,479	2,262	1,141	1,121	1,329	877	452
00142600	Phundrei	1,686	650	1,036	1,148	577	571	740	491	249
00142700	Lamlong				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00142800	Langol				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00142900	Khongjom	928	349	579	984	508	476	553	430	123
00143000	Chingtham	571	214	357	589	292	297	314	273	41
00143100	Bumpa Khullen	206	72	134	357	190	167	240	143	97
00143200	Phanjangkhong	140	60	80	77	42	35	76	41	35
00143300	Chandrakhong	529	193	336	385	207	178	264	183	81
00143400	Ningel	180	69	111	169	91	78	110	74	36
00143500	Leirongthel	983	332	651	945	464	481	731	427	304
00143600	Kakmayai	311	133	178	303	147	156	281	139	142
00143700	Lourembam	324	103	221	712	343	369	435	257	178
00143800	Langmeithel	324	105	219	428	200	228	371	190	181
00143900	Charangpat Mamang	961	358	603	1,207	595	612	314	215	99
00144000	Wangkhem	2,100	736	1,364	2,141	1,141	1,000	1,089	812	277
00144100	Pechi	287	112	175	333	162	171	267	140	127
00144200	Khoirom	1,556	598	958	1,541	817	724	571	474	97

CENSUS ABSTRACT

KAKCHING

Industrial category of main workers												Name of Village
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			Other workers			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	2
21,596	**14,742**	**6,854**	**6,050**	**3,560**	**2,490**	**3,179**	**962**	**2,217**	**12,671**	**9,862**	**2,809**	**Thoubal C.D.Block (Total)**
21,596	**14,742**	**6,854**	**6,050**	**3,560**	**2,490**	**3,179**	**962**	**2,217**	**12,671**	**9,862**	**2,809**	**Thoubal C.D.Block (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Thoubal C.D.Block (Urban)**
												Thoubal C.D.Block (Rural)
521	278	243	62	32	30	28	9	19	121	95	26	Uchiwa
560	494	66	174	128	46	207	16	191	341	241	100	Maibam Konjil
604	482	122	98	59	39	19	5	14	331	315	16	Irong Chesaba
128	123	5	9	9	-	101	1	100	71	47	24	Irong Thokchom
207	122	85	60	41	19	2	1	1	67	23	44	Thoudam
807	674	133	47	24	23	63	26	37	387	313	74	Leisangthem
113	112	1	27	19	8	9	7	2	121	112	9	Hayel
421	303	118	8	5	3	6	4	2	45	41	4	Hangool
674	530	144	185	126	59	335	32	303	623	539	84	Khekman
448	365	83	59	45	14	29	3	26	788	719	69	Moijing
394	215	179	26	22	4	2	2	-	81	76	5	Nungei
57	30	27	11	7	4	7	3	4	162	125	37	Atoukhong
247	176	71	50	31	19	19	5	14	209	167	42	Oinam
72	70	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	33	7	Laiphrakpam
34	25	9	423	197	226	14	5	9	161	149	12	Haoreibi
299	263	36	40	19	21	127	1	126	183	136	47	Lilong
32	31	1	1	-	1	22	4	18	189	126	63	Chaobok
3	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	9	8	1	Thoubal Khunou
138	72	66	151	50	101	7	2	5	152	94	58	Hayel Labuk
1	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	44	38	6	Nepra Company
108	78	30	171	109	62	91	13	78	213	152	61	Charangpat Maklang
169	81	88	129	64	65	1	-	1	34	30	4	Bengi
133	65	68	8	3	5	16	7	9	28	22	6	Icham Khunou
1,913	1,259	654	685	444	241	700	377	323	1,342	997	345	Khangabok
283	159	124	7	3	4	13	12	1	29	27	2	Papal
589	418	171	205	104	101	40	15	25	1,223	1,057	166	Sangaiyumpham
1,785	1,146	639	87	55	32	206	27	179	752	358	394	Tentha
95	72	23	102	78	24	36	18	18	213	128	85	Lamding
814	465	349	43	24	19	46	29	17	100	80	20	Wangjing
584	368	216	232	112	120	27	14	13	183	157	26	Sapam
889	538	351	286	151	135	50	6	44	157	127	30	Tekcham
10	10	-	12	7	5	49	34	15	113	96	17	Cherapur
111	59	52	98	56	42	7	-	7	7	4	3	Yaithibi Khunou
727	505	222	297	212	85	90	4	86	215	156	59	Langathel
228	154	74	193	68	125	18	1	17	301	268	33	Phundrei
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Lamlong
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Langol
201	176	25	92	60	32	27	15	12	233	179	54	Khongjom
273	235	38	5	5	-	-	-	-	36	33	3	Chingtham
165	81	84	48	41	7	-	-	-	27	21	6	Bumpa Khullen
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	75	40	35	Phanjangkhong
121	94	27	15	13	2	16	4	12	112	72	40	Chandrakhong
68	60	8	4	1	3	24	3	21	14	10	4	Ningel
369	234	135	39	18	21	59	10	49	264	165	99	Leirongthel
229	108	121	35	17	18	1	-	1	16	14	2	Kakmayai
194	173	21	105	31	74	56	7	49	80	46	34	Lourembam
335	161	174	-	-	-	9	8	1	27	21	6	Langmeithel
110	82	28	48	33	15	53	15	38	103	85	18	Charangpat Mamang
453	319	134	20	16	4	130	34	96	486	443	43	Wangkhem
120	59	61	133	69	64	6	5	1	8	7	1	Pechi
191	185	6	74	52	22	78	23	55	228	214	14	Khoirom

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D BLOCK -

Location code number	Name of Village	Marginal workers			Industrial category					
					Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0001	**Thoubal C.D.Block (Total)**	**29,446**	**8,873**	**20,573**	**9,723**	**3,731**	**5,992**	**9,408**	**3,017**	**6,391**
0001	**Thoubal C.D.Block (Rural)**	**29,446**	**8,873**	**20,573**	**9,723**	**3,731**	**5,992**	**9,408**	**3,017**	**6,391**
0001	**Thoubal C.D.Block (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Thoubal C.D.Block (Rural)									
00139200	Uchiwa	513	190	323	363	139	224	86	41	45
00139300	Maibam Konjil	877	234	643	344	106	238	275	82	193
00139400	Irong Chesaba	1,504	399	1,105	1,082	325	757	296	48	248
00139500	Irong Thokchom	111	49	62	36	4	32	10	3	7
00139600	Thoudam	144	43	101	93	32	61	45	10	35
00139700	Leisangthem	1,929	613	1,316	104	45	59	567	203	364
00139800	Hayel	377	184	193	159	140	19	11	5	6
00139900	Hangool	98	6	92	66	4	62	2	1	1
00140000	Khekman	812	169	643	62	29	33	127	76	51
00140100	Moijing	428	154	274	181	76	105	121	47	74
00140200	Nungei	242	100	142	2	-	2	211	71	140
00140300	Atoukhong	336	126	210	81	70	11	19	8	11
00140400	Oinam	603	194	409	267	121	146	98	26	72
00140500	Laiphrakpam	287	109	178	131	62	69	41	39	2
00140600	Haoreibi	504	178	326	73	46	27	410	123	287
00140700	Lilong	639	208	431	331	120	211	287	81	206
00140800	Chaobok	229	82	147	16	5	11	139	70	69
00140900	Thoubal Khunou	38	17	21	15	8	7	23	9	14
00141000	Hayel Labuk	127	85	42	30	8	22	3	2	1
00141100	Nepra Company	174	91	83	89	39	50	40	18	22
00141200	Charangpat Maklang	716	331	385	255	147	108	347	159	188
00141300	Bengi	84	27	57	53	16	37	27	11	16
00141400	Icham Khunou	107	47	60	23	13	10	27	10	17
00141500	Khangabok	2,159	563	1,596	711	207	504	497	203	294
00141600	Papal	182	49	133	15	12	3	154	34	120
00141700	Sangaiyumpham	2,351	684	1,667	532	279	253	820	167	653
00141800	Tentha	717	131	586	31	14	17	221	67	154
00141900	Lamding	310	58	252	23	10	13	109	26	83
00142000	Wangjing	236	45	191	67	13	54	45	13	32
00142100	Sapam	452	117	335	204	94	110	28	10	18
00142200	Tekcham	588	176	412	318	116	202	224	54	170
00142300	Cherapur	172	104	68	61	61	-	54	15	39
00142400	Yaithibi Khunou	12	10	2	12	10	2	-	-	-
00142500	Langathel	933	264	669	118	51	67	218	89	129
00142600	Phundrei	408	86	322	20	6	14	232	61	171
00142700	Lamlong				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00142800	Langol				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00142900	Khongjom	431	78	353	11	3	8	396	66	330
00143000	Chingtham	275	19	256	5	1	4	268	18	250
00143100	Bumpa Khullen	117	47	70	77	36	41	33	10	23
00143200	Phanjangkhong	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
00143300	Chandrakhong	121	24	97	20	6	14	14	9	5
00143400	Ningel	59	17	42	15	6	9	21	9	12
00143500	Leirongthel	214	37	177	53	14	39	43	13	30
00143600	Kakmayai	22	8	14	19	8	11	1	-	1
00143700	Lourembam	277	86	191	17	8	9	13	5	8
00143800	Langmeithel	57	10	47	-	-	-	-	-	-
00143900	Charangpat Mamang	893	380	513	418	201	217	333	147	186
00144000	Wangkhem	1,052	329	723	714	250	464	117	60	57
00144100	Pechi	66	22	44	23	11	12	26	7	19
00144200	Khoirom	970	343	627	354	227	127	124	44	80

CENSUS ABSTRACT

KAKCHING

of marginal workers									Name of Village	Location code number
Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
4,992	**364**	**4,628**	**5,323**	**1,761**	**3,562**	**83,622**	**40,410**	**43,212**	**Thoubal C.D.Block (Total)**	**0001**
4,992	**364**	**4,628**	**5,323**	**1,761**	**3,562**	**83,622**	**40,410**	**43,212**	**Thoubal C.D.Block (Rural)**	**0001**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Thoubal C.D.Block (Urban)**	**0001**
									Thoubal C.D.Block (Rural)	
49	4	45	15	6	9	1,501	768	733	Uchiwa	00139200
183	20	163	75	26	49	2,559	1,234	1,325	Maibam Konjil	00139300
31	-	31	95	26	69	2,880	1,473	1,407	Irong Chesaba	00139400
7	-	7	58	42	16	800	355	445	Irong Thokchom	00139500
2	-	2	4	1	3	409	209	200	Thoudam	00139600
66	13	53	1,192	352	840	2,245	1,052	1,193	Leisangthem	00139700
83	4	79	124	35	89	1,511	664	847	Hayel	00139800
26	-	26	4	1	3	1,130	532	598	Hangool	00139900
450	8	442	173	56	117	3,191	1,556	1,635	Khekman	00140000
64	2	62	62	29	33	4,489	1,832	2,657	Moijing	00140100
-	-	-	29	29	-	908	412	496	Nungei	00140200
35	-	35	201	48	153	765	389	376	Atoukhong	00140300
76	1	75	162	46	116	1,040	536	504	Oinam	00140400
1	1	-	114	7	107	549	254	295	Laiphrakpam	00140500
14	2	12	7	7	-	1,473	734	739	Haoreibi	00140600
14	2	12	7	5	2	1,343	724	619	Lilong	00140700
47	-	47	27	7	20	670	319	351	Chaobok	00140800
-	-	-	-	-	-	96	47	49	Thoubal Khunou	00140900
3	-	3	91	75	16	612	338	274	Hayel Labuk	00141000
6	-	6	39	34	5	309	125	184	Nepra Company	00141100
73	7	66	41	18	23	1,629	756	873	Charangpat Maklang	00141200
4	-	4	-	-	-	348	177	171	Bengi	00141300
39	8	31	18	16	2	260	136	124	Icham Khunou	00141400
661	81	580	290	72	218	7,868	3,748	4,120	Khangabok	00141500
9	1	8	4	2	2	397	225	172	Papal	00141600
338	12	326	661	226	435	6,655	3,255	3,400	Sangaiyumpham	00141700
393	20	373	72	30	42	3,157	1,623	1,534	Tentha	00141800
66	6	60	112	16	96	656	330	326	Lamding	00141900
83	1	82	41	18	23	1,252	599	653	Wangjing	00142000
205	1	204	15	12	3	1,609	763	846	Sapam	00142100
36	1	35	10	5	5	1,449	755	694	Tekcham	00142200
23	2	21	34	26	8	809	327	482	Cherapur	00142300
-	-	-	-	-	-	178	86	92	Yaithibi Khunou	00142400
242	35	207	355	89	266	1,892	995	897	Langathel	00142500
79	1	78	77	18	59	1,469	728	741	Phundrei	00142600
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Lamlong	00142700
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Langol	00142800
6	1	5	18	8	10	1,124	550	574	Khongjom	00142900
-	-	-	2	-	2	582	315	267	Chingtham	00143000
3	-	3	4	1	3	117	54	63	Bumpa Khullen	00143100
-	-	-	-	-	-	127	54	73	Phanjangkhong	00143200
31	2	29	56	7	49	622	273	349	Chandrakhong	00143300
20	2	18	3	-	3	159	69	90	Ningel	00143400
95	2	93	23	8	15	970	471	499	Leirongthel	00143500
-	-	-	2	-	2	243	132	111	Kakmayai	00143600
77	3	74	170	70	100	291	148	143	Lourembam	00143700
47	5	42	10	5	5	359	198	161	Langmeithel	00143800
103	13	90	39	19	20	1,310	640	670	Charangpat Mamang	00143900
129	5	124	92	14	78	2,345	1,086	1,259	Wangkhem	00144000
11	1	10	6	3	3	306	167	139	Pechi	00144100
435	39	396	57	33	24	1,942	947	995	Khoirom	00144200

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D BLOCK -

Location code number	Name of Village	Area of Village in hectares	Number of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
00144300	Ingourok	-	90	471	247	224	87	49	38
00144400	Poirou Tangkhul	-	42	243	127	116	37	19	18
00144500	Thokchom	81.8	123	634	298	336	97	57	40
00144600	Wangbal	381.2	423	2,089	1,032	1,057	346	181	165
00144700	Uyal	261.8	194	1,022	506	516	160	75	85
00144800	Kairembikhok	170.5	291	1,503	711	792	200	96	104
00144900	Kangthokchao	356.9	410	1,927	956	971	312	176	136
00145000	Kangyambem	378.1	600	2,662	1,294	1,368	398	193	205
00145100	Purnaheitupokpi	97.9	203	996	513	483	174	90	84
00145200	Heirok Part I	1,152.1	1,495	7,734	3,914	3,820	1,334	684	650
00145300	Heirok Part I I	365.6	985	5,163	2,559	2,604	907	446	461
00145400	Chingdompok	206.7	274	1,415	694	721	263	136	127
00145500	Kangdabi	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00145600	Saram Tangkhul	-	20	84	48	36	18	10	8
00145700	Kang Samaram	387.3	541	2,836	1,437	1,399	504	248	256

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D BLOCK -

Location code number	Name of Village	Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
00144300	Ingourok	215	85	130	225	124	101	137	96	41
00144400	Poirou Tangkhul	92	40	52	110	60	50	70	46	24
00144500	Thokchom	256	93	163	324	148	176	282	133	149
00144600	Wangbal	924	352	572	1,034	524	510	297	239	58
00144700	Uyal	405	130	275	547	271	276	240	191	49
00144800	Kairembikhok	545	154	391	585	339	246	347	172	175
00144900	Kangthokchao	998	402	596	1,000	490	510	796	459	337
00145000	Kangyambem	1,173	372	801	1,452	715	737	1,219	679	540
00145100	Purnaheitupokpi	394	142	252	488	238	250	189	141	48
00145200	Heirok Part I	3,994	1,407	2,587	3,656	1,918	1,738	2,156	1,633	523
00145300	Heirok Part I I	2,388	796	1,592	2,498	1,217	1,281	1,426	984	442
00145400	Chingdompok	573	179	394	667	312	355	363	198	165
00145500	Kangdabi				----------Un-inhabited----------					
00145600	Saram Tangkhul	43	20	23	43	24	19	19	19	-
00145700	Kang Samaram	1,494	616	878	1,133	706	427	729	547	182

CENSUS ABSTRACT
THOUBAL

Scheduled Castes popuation			Scheduled Tribes population			Literates			Name of Village
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	256	162	94	Ingourok
-	-	-	243	127	116	151	87	64	Poirou Tangkhul
-	-	-	-	-	-	378	205	173	Thokchom
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,165	680	485	Wangbal
-	-	-	-	-	-	617	376	241	Uyal
-	-	-	3	1	2	958	557	401	Kairembikhok
-	-	-	-	-	-	929	554	375	Kangthokchao
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,489	922	567	Kangyambem
-	-	-	-	-	-	602	371	231	Purnaheitupokpi
-	-	-	36	24	12	3,740	2,507	1,233	Heirok Part I
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,775	1,763	1,012	Heirok Part I I
-	-	-	-	-	-	842	515	327	Chingdompok
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Kangdabi
-	-	-	84	48	36	41	28	13	Saram Tangkhul
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,342	821	521	Kang Samaram

CENSUS ABSTRACT
THOUBAL

Industrial category of main workers												Name of Village
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			Other workers			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	2
51	40	11	73	46	27	2	2	-	11	8	3	Ingourok
32	22	10	1	1	-	1	-	1	36	23	13	Poirou Tangkhul
215	81	134	2	1	1	5	2	3	60	49	11	Thokchom
90	81	9	43	30	13	15	7	8	149	121	28	Wangbal
142	111	31	40	28	12	5	5	-	53	47	6	Uyal
235	102	133	42	20	22	25	16	9	45	34	11	Kairembikhok
707	398	309	32	16	16	27	18	9	30	27	3	Kangthokchao
635	351	284	337	160	177	76	27	49	171	141	30	Kangyambem
96	76	20	17	8	9	2	2	-	74	55	19	Purnaheitupokpi
1,167	870	297	452	319	133	84	49	35	453	395	58	Heirok Part I
785	573	212	179	99	80	75	18	57	387	294	93	Heirok Part I I
30	28	2	65	64	1	5	3	2	263	103	160	Chingdompok
			----------Un-inhabited----------									Kangdabi
18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	Saram Tangkhul
366	279	87	162	107	55	7	3	4	194	158	36	Kang Samaram

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D BLOCK -

Location code number	Name of Village	Industrial category								
		Marginal workers			Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
00144300	Ingourok	88	28	60	43	15	28	42	12	30
00144400	Poirou Tangkhul	40	14	26	16	5	11	11	5	6
00144500	Thokchom	42	15	27	2	1	1	37	14	23
00144600	Wangbal	737	285	452	253	117	136	403	153	250
00144700	Uyal	307	80	227	110	17	93	193	59	134
00144800	Kairembikhok	238	167	71	10	6	4	203	148	55
00144900	Kangthokchao	204	31	173	114	16	98	36	10	26
00145000	Kangyambem	233	36	197	91	10	81	45	9	36
00145100	Purnaheitupokpi	299	97	202	157	55	102	106	34	72
00145200	Heirok Part I	1,500	285	1,215	362	63	299	602	119	483
00145300	Heirok Part I I	1,072	233	839	643	119	524	184	41	143
00145400	Chingdompok	304	114	190	205	96	109	3	3	-
00145500	Kangdabi	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00145600	Saram Tangkhul	24	5	19	1	-	1	23	5	18
00145700	Kang Samaram	404	159	245	21	11	10	317	135	182

CENSUS ABSTRACT
THOUBAL

of marginal workers									Name of Village	Location code number
Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
2	1	1	1	-	1	246	123	123	Ingourok	00144300
3	-	3	10	4	6	133	67	66	Poirou Tangkhul	00144400
3	-	3	-	-	-	310	150	160	Thokchom	00144500
67	7	60	14	8	6	1,055	508	547	Wangbal	00144600
1	1	-	3	3	-	475	235	240	Uyal	00144700
23	11	12	2	2	-	918	372	546	Kairembikhok	00144800
50	3	47	4	2	2	927	466	461	Kangthokchao	00144900
61	5	56	36	12	24	1,210	579	631	Kangyambem	00145000
11	1	10	25	7	18	508	275	233	Purnaheitupokpi	00145100
249	15	234	287	88	199	4,078	1,996	2,082	Heirok Part I	00145200
88	12	76	157	61	96	2,665	1,342	1,323	Heirok Part I I	00145300
20	-	20	76	15	61	748	382	366	Chingdompok	00145400
----------Un-inhabited----------									Kangdabi	00145500
-	-	-	-	-	-	41	24	17	Saram Tangkhul	00145600
49	2	47	17	11	6	1,703	731	972	Kang Samaram	00145700

VILLAGE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT - C D BLOCK -

Location code number	Name of Village	Area of Village in hectares	Number of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0002	**Kakching C.D.Block. (Total)**		**14,893**	**76,304**	**38,326**	**37,978**	**12,260**	**6,242**	**6,018**
0002	***Kakching C.D.Block. (Rural)***		**14,893**	**76,304**	**38,326**	**37,978**	**12,260**	**6,242**	**6,018**
0002	**Kakching C.D.Block. (Urban)**		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kakching C.D.Block. (Rural)								
00145800	Laijing	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00145900	Irengband	754.7	1,631	8,437	4,290	4,147	1,664	858	806
00146000	Loushipat	-	12	39	27	12	-	-	-
00146100	Mantak	633.0	136	652	319	333	89	56	33
00146200	Keirak	528.2	795	4,140	2,036	2,104	640	315	325
00146300	Wabagai	915.9	1,356	6,739	3,331	3,408	1,001	510	491
00146400	Kharungpat	-	63	425	221	204	61	29	32
00146500	Hiyanglam	813.4	1,315	7,333	3,614	3,719	1,117	561	556
00146600	Khoidum	-	93	488	255	233	80	39	41
00146700	Hiyanglam II	489.9	520	2,729	1,342	1,387	390	209	181
00146800	MayengLamjao	486.0	527	2,519	1,257	1,262	394	200	194
00146900	Laimanai	-	365	1,731	864	867	308	148	160
00147000	Langmeidong	1,010.6	1,145	5,152	2,555	2,597	761	376	385
00147100	Pallel	633.7	1,064	5,415	2,975	2,440	772	394	378
00147200	Aimol Khullen	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00147300	Aimol Khunou	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00147400	Kangoi	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00147500	Maring Phunal	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00147600	Laphupat	49.3	99	545	287	258	109	61	48
00147700	Thounaojam	318.9	197	1,009	502	507	154	78	76
00147800	Elangkhangpokpi	672.7	518	2,527	1,225	1,302	383	179	204
00147900	Thongjao	492.6	375	1,767	847	920	282	128	154
00148000	Purum Tampak	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00148100	Waikhong Laimanai	351.0	324	1,537	799	738	253	137	116
00148200	Waikhong Ningthoumanai	493.6	253	1,152	597	555	190	103	87
00148300	Mahou	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00148400	Thongam	309.2	48	257	135	122	57	30	27
00148500	Arong Nongmaikhong	457.3	860	4,722	2,364	2,358	743	392	351
00148600	Wangoo	1,305.1	1,046	5,326	2,690	2,636	891	450	441
00148700	Chairel	631.5	619	3,163	1,583	1,580	572	286	286
00148800	Nungoo	231.4	147	816	412	404	134	70	64
00148900	Nungoo Wapokpi	509.5	352	1,997	989	1,008	329	164	165
00149000	Tangjeng	154.5	414	2,115	1,048	1,067	366	201	165
00149100	Tonsen	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00149200	Lokhi Maru	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00149300	Toupokpi	-		----------Un-inhabited----------					
00149400	Serou	895.7	619	3,572	1,762	1,810	520	268	252

CENSUS ABSTRACT
KAKCHING

Scheduled Castes popuation			Scheduled Tribes population			Literates			Name of Village
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
1,947	**930**	**1,017**	**2,343**	**1,197**	**1,146**	**40,323**	**24,397**	**15,926**	**Kakching C.D.Block. (Total)**
1,947	**930**	**1,017**	**2,343**	**1,197**	**1,146**	**40,323**	**24,397**	**15,926**	**Kakching C.D.Block. (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Kakching C.D.Block. (Urban)**
									Kakching C.D.Block. (Rural)
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Laijing
3	2	1	30	14	16	2,989	2,072	917	Irengband
-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	Loushipat
-	-	-	649	317	332	400	212	188	Mantak
-	-	-	1	-	1	2,394	1,419	975	Keirak
-	-	-	-	-	-	4,318	2,489	1,829	Wabagai
31	15	16	16	9	7	225	160	65	Kharungpat
-	-	-	1	1	-	4,103	2,406	1,697	Hiyanglam
-	-	-	-	-	-	232	145	87	Khoidum
-	-	-	9	7	2	1,830	1,003	827	Hiyanglam II
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,449	851	598	MayengLamjao
-	-	-	-	-	-	996	599	397	Laimanai
-	-	-	-	-	-	3,375	1,941	1,434	Langmeidong
939	460	479	1,630	846	784	3,705	2,318	1,387	Pallel
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Aimol Khullen
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Aimol Khunou
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Kangoi
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Maring Phunal
-	-	-	-	-	-	248	163	85	Laphupat
-	-	-	-	-	-	549	325	224	Thounaojam
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,565	895	670	Elangkhangpokpi
946	440	506	2	1	1	907	553	354	Thongjao
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Purum Tampak
5	3	2	5	2	3	674	447	227	Waikhong Laimanai
6	4	2	-	-	-	397	263	134	Waikhong Ningthoumanai
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Mahou
-	-	-	-	-	-	64	41	23	Thongam
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,760	1,134	626	Arong Nongmaikhong
7	3	4	-	-	-	2,457	1,515	942	Wangoo
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,293	826	467	Chairel
-	-	-	-	-	-	233	153	80	Nungoo
-	-	-	-	-	-	986	621	365	Nungoo Wapokpi
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,134	672	462	Tangjeng
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Tonsen
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Lokhi Maru
			----------Un-inhabited----------						Toupokpi
10	3	7	-	-	-	2,031	1,165	866	Serou

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D BLOCK -

Location code number	Name of Village	Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
0002	**Kakching C.D.Block. (Total)**	**35,981**	**13,929**	**22,052**	**43,224**	**22,333**	**20,891**	**27,981**	**17,546**	**10,435**
0002	**Kakching C.D.Block. (Rural)**	**35,981**	**13,929**	**22,052**	**43,224**	**22,333**	**20,891**	**27,981**	**17,546**	**10,435**
0002	**Kakching C.D.Block. (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kakching C.D.Block. (Rural)									
00145800	Laijing	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00145900	Irengband	5,448	2,218	3,230	4,753	2,453	2,300	2,070	1,541	529
00146000	Loushipat	30	18	12	33	21	12	15	11	4
00146100	Mantak	252	107	145	287	138	149	133	88	45
00146200	Keirak	1,746	617	1,129	2,762	1,344	1,418	1,895	1,062	833
00146300	Wabagai	2,421	842	1,579	4,038	2,065	1,973	3,020	1,659	1,361
00146400	Kharungpat	200	61	139	164	86	78	84	84	-
00146500	Hiyanglam	3,230	1,208	2,022	4,115	2,088	2,027	3,451	1,838	1,613
00146600	Khoidum	256	110	146	394	209	185	339	191	148
00146700	Hiyanglam II	899	339	560	1,724	854	870	1,042	653	389
00146800	MayengLamjao	1,070	406	664	1,577	785	792	1,040	677	363
00146900	Laimanai	735	265	470	1,127	554	573	676	424	252
00147000	Langmeidong	1,777	614	1,163	3,530	1,736	1,794	1,745	1,205	540
00147100	Pallel	1,710	657	1,053	2,365	1,418	947	1,523	1,076	447
00147200	Aimol Khullen	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00147300	Aimol Khunou	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00147400	Kangoi	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00147500	Maring Phunal	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00147600	Laphupat	297	124	173	175	119	56	167	115	52
00147700	Thounaojam	460	177	283	582	319	263	211	192	19
00147800	Elangkhangpokpi	962	330	632	1,420	692	728	804	529	275
00147900	Thongjao	860	294	566	1,108	529	579	927	460	467
00148000	Purum Tampak	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00148100	Waikhong Laimanai	863	352	511	902	477	425	671	422	249
00148200	Waikhong Ningthoumanai	755	334	421	735	376	359	454	314	140
00148300	Mahou	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00148400	Thongam	193	94	99	119	60	59	17	16	1
00148500	Arong Nongmaikhong	2,962	1,230	1,732	2,277	1,243	1,034	1,567	1,133	434
00148600	Wangoo	2,869	1,175	1,694	3,333	1,667	1,666	2,633	1,402	1,231
00148700	Chairel	1,870	757	1,113	1,819	970	849	1,273	787	486
00148800	Nungoo	583	259	324	327	196	131	203	162	41
00148900	Nungoo Wapokpi	1,011	368	643	894	468	426	425	358	67
00149000	Tangjeng	981	376	605	1,096	572	524	507	410	97
00149100	Tonsen	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00149200	Lokhi Maru	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00149300	Toupokpi	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00149400	Serou	1,541	597	944	1,568	894	674	1,089	737	352

CENSUS ABSTRACT
KAKCHING

Industrial category of main workers												Name of Village
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			Other workers			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	2
16,685	**10,229**	**6,456**	**3,100**	**1,947**	**1,153**	**1,374**	**453**	**921**	**6,822**	**4,917**	**1,905**	**Kakching C.D.Block. (Total)**
16,685	**10,229**	**6,456**	**3,100**	**1,947**	**1,153**	**1,374**	**453**	**921**	**6,822**	**4,917**	**1,905**	**Kakching C.D.Block. (Rural)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Kakching C.D.Block. (Urban)**
												Kakching C.D.Block. (Rural)
			----------Un-inhabited----------									Laijing
783	611	172	432	281	151	47	24	23	808	625	183	Irengband
10	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	2	Loushipat
7	7	-	2	2	-	11	-	11	113	79	34	Mantak
1,122	562	560	506	300	206	44	23	21	223	177	46	Keirak
1,851	971	880	409	213	196	148	71	77	612	404	208	Wabagai
79	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	Kharungpat
2,722	1,409	1,313	166	102	64	77	27	50	486	300	186	Hiyanglam
327	184	143	-	-	-	1	1	-	11	6	5	Khoidum
678	428	250	43	27	16	71	32	39	250	166	84	Hiyanglam II
641	378	263	144	116	28	20	8	12	235	175	60	MayengLamjao
597	345	252	68	68	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	Laimanai
1,193	804	389	167	115	52	69	47	22	316	239	77	Langmeidong
327	247	80	159	133	26	58	17	41	979	679	300	Pallel
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Aimol Khullen
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Aimol Khunou
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Kangoi
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Maring Phunal
74	70	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	45	48	Laphupat
94	89	5	20	20	-	16	15	1	81	68	13	Thounaojam
530	308	222	36	31	5	46	36	10	192	154	38	Elangkhangpokpi
465	353	112	55	45	10	259	6	253	148	56	92	Thongjao
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Purum Tampak
334	221	113	86	34	52	11	5	6	240	162	78	Waikhong Laimanai
202	168	34	44	35	9	16	-	16	192	111	81	Waikhong Ningthoumanai
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Mahou
7	7	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	4	3	1	Thongam
329	305	24	50	12	38	234	46	188	954	770	184	Arong Nongmaikhong
2,086	1,076	1,010	255	122	133	60	35	25	232	169	63	Wangoo
1,031	658	373	113	73	40	71	8	63	58	48	10	Chairel
85	77	8	71	54	17	22	13	9	25	18	7	Nungoo
248	239	9	73	40	33	21	7	14	83	72	11	Nungoo Wapokpi
233	202	31	85	69	16	43	12	31	146	127	19	Tangjeng
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Tonsen
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Lokhi Maru
				----------Un-inhabited----------								Toupokpi
630	423	207	110	49	61	29	20	9	320	245	75	Serou

VILLAGE PRIMARY
C D BLOCK -

Location code number	Name of Village	Marginal workers			Industrial category					
					Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0002	**Kakching C.D.Block. (Total)**	**15,243**	**4,787**	**10,456**	**4,393**	**1,653**	**2,740**	**6,809**	**2,222**	**4,587**
0002	**Kakching C.D.Block. (Rural)**	**15,243**	**4,787**	**10,456**	**4,393**	**1,653**	**2,740**	**6,809**	**2,222**	**4,587**
0002	**Kakching C.D.Block. (Urban)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kakching C.D.Block. (Rural)									
00145800	Laijing	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00145900	Irengband	2,683	912	1,771	388	167	221	1,749	592	1,157
00146000	Loushipat	18	10	8	1	-	1	3	2	1
00146100	Mantak	154	50	104	16	15	1	97	29	68
00146200	Keirak	867	282	585	299	131	168	548	144	404
00146300	Wabagai	1,018	406	612	595	239	356	203	86	117
00146400	Kharungpat	80	2	78	77	-	77	-	-	-
00146500	Hiyanglam	664	250	414	307	122	185	105	45	60
00146600	Khoidum	55	18	37	52	17	35	-	-	-
00146700	Hiyanglam II	682	201	481	329	116	213	82	32	50
00146800	MayengLamjao	537	108	429	96	42	54	366	61	305
00146900	Laimanai	451	130	321	447	128	319	1	-	1
00147000	Langmeidong	1,785	531	1,254	464	163	301	1,034	331	703
00147100	Pallel	842	342	500	30	17	13	133	70	63
00147200	Aimol Khullen	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00147300	Aimol Khunou	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00147400	Kangoi	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00147500	Maring Phunal	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00147600	Laphupat	8	4	4	1	1	-	6	2	4
00147700	Thounaojam	371	127	244	93	39	54	197	77	120
00147800	Elangkhangpokpi	616	163	453	290	101	189	228	36	192
00147900	Thongjao	181	69	112	78	47	31	17	14	3
00148000	Purum Tampak	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00148100	Waikhong Laimanai	231	55	176	3	1	2	113	46	67
00148200	Waikhong Ningthoumanai	281	62	219	48	18	30	92	37	55
00148300	Mahou	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00148400	Thongam	102	44	58	58	27	31	32	13	19
00148500	Arong Nongmaikhong	710	110	600	10	7	3	162	62	100
00148600	Wangoo	700	265	435	222	75	147	406	178	228
00148700	Chairel	546	183	363	59	29	30	362	127	235
00148800	Nungoo	124	34	90	6	2	4	111	32	79
00148900	Nungoo Wapokpi	469	110	359	7	6	1	349	100	249
00149000	Tangjeng	589	162	427	64	18	46	337	92	245
00149100	Tonsen	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00149200	Lokhi Maru	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00149300	Toupokpi	----------Un-inhabited----------								
00149400	Serou	479	157	322	353	125	228	76	14	62

CENSUS ABSTRACT

KAKCHING

of marginal workers									Name of Village	Location code number
Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
1,441	**108**	**1,333**	**2,600**	**804**	**1,796**	**33,080**	**15,993**	**17,087**	**Kakching C.D.Block. (Total)**	**0002**
1,441	**108**	**1,333**	**2,600**	**804**	**1,796**	**33,080**	**15,993**	**17,087**	**Kakching C.D.Block. (Rural)**	**0002**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**Kakching C.D.Block. (Urban)**	**0002**
									Kakching C.D.Block. (Rural)	
		----------Un-inhabited----------							Laijing	00145800
20	5	15	526	148	378	3,684	1,837	1,847	Irengband	00145900
-	-	-	14	8	6	6	6	-	Loushipat	00146000
22	-	22	19	6	13	365	181	184	Mantak	00146100
9	3	6	11	4	7	1,378	692	686	Keirak	00146200
46	9	37	174	72	102	2,701	1,266	1,435	Wabagai	00146300
-	-	-	3	2	1	261	135	126	Kharungpat	00146400
70	6	64	182	77	105	3,218	1,526	1,692	Hiyanglam	00146500
-	-	-	3	1	2	94	46	48	Khoidum	00146600
46	3	43	225	50	175	1,005	488	517	Hiyanglam II	00146700
32	-	32	43	5	38	942	472	470	MayengLamjao	00146800
-	-	-	3	2	1	604	310	294	Laimanai	00146900
124	8	116	163	29	134	1,622	819	803	Langmeidong	00147000
154	16	138	525	239	286	3,050	1,557	1,493	Pallel	00147100
		----------Un-inhabited----------							Aimol Khullen	00147200
		----------Un-inhabited----------							Aimol Khunou	00147300
		----------Un-inhabited----------							Kangoi	00147400
		----------Un-inhabited----------							Maring Phunal	00147500
-	-	-	1	1	-	370	168	202	Laphupat	00147600
53	1	52	28	10	18	427	183	244	Thounaojam	00147700
71	15	56	27	11	16	1,107	533	574	Elangkhangpokpi	00147800
79	8	71	7	-	7	659	318	341	Thongjao	00147900
		----------Un-inhabited----------							Purum Tampak	00148000
104	4	100	11	4	7	635	322	313	Waikhong Laimanai	00148100
126	3	123	15	4	11	417	221	196	Waikhong Ningthoumanai	00148200
		----------Un-inhabited----------							Mahou	00148300
-	-	-	12	4	8	138	75	63	Thongam	00148400
172	11	161	366	30	336	2,445	1,121	1,324	Arong Nongmaikhong	00148500
61	5	56	11	7	4	1,993	1,023	970	Wangoo	00148600
86	5	81	39	22	17	1,344	613	731	Chairel	00148700
7	-	7	-	-	-	489	216	273	Nungoo	00148800
108	1	107	5	3	2	1,103	521	582	Nungoo Wapokpi	00148900
37	1	36	151	51	100	1,019	476	543	Tangjeng	00149000
		----------Un-inhabited----------							Tonsen	00149100
		----------Un-inhabited----------							Lokhi Maru	00149200
		----------Un-inhabited----------							Toupokpi	00149300
14	4	10	36	14	22	2,004	868	1,136	Serou	00149400

URBAN PRIMARY

Location code number	Name of Town/ Ward	Area of Town/ Ward in square Kilometre	Number of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
40503000	**Samurou (NP) (Part)**	**0.89**	**778**	**5,048**	**2,530**	**2,518**	**1,007**	**493**	**514**
0009	Ward No. 9		161	1,108	566	542	238	132	106
0010	Ward No. 10		188	1,214	592	622	220	104	116
0011	Ward No. 11		180	1,150	585	565	250	120	130
0012	Ward No. 12		249	1,576	787	789	299	137	162
40504000	**Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Pa**	**4.31**	**2,934**	**18,699**	**9,424**	**9,275**	**3,531**	**1,811**	**1,720**
0001	Ward No. 1		280	1,792	899	893	343	164	179
0002	Ward No. 2		282	1,852	913	939	377	175	202
0003	Ward No. 3		644	4,213	2,152	2,061	787	446	341
0004	Ward No. 4		284	1,882	951	931	371	186	185
0005	Ward No. 5		360	2,273	1,167	1,106	431	235	196
0006	Ward No. 6		457	2,960	1,460	1,500	606	299	307
0007	Ward No. 7		325	1,818	917	901	304	145	159
0008	Ward No. 8		302	1,909	965	944	312	161	151
40501000	**Thoubal (M Cl)**	**2.84**	**7,497**	**41,174**	**20,747**	**20,427**	**5,683**	**2,891**	**2,792**
0001	Ward No. 1		447	2,576	1,253	1,323	368	179	189
0002	Ward No. 2		404	2,120	1,043	1,077	259	136	123
0003	Ward No. 3		468	2,314	1,129	1,185	311	154	157
0004	Ward No. 4		320	1,729	889	840	201	123	78
0005	Ward No. 5		384	2,085	1,029	1,056	286	150	136
0006	Ward No. 6		453	2,323	1,167	1,156	307	164	143
0007	Ward No. 7		411	2,176	1,092	1,084	294	164	130
0008	Ward No. 8		517	2,747	1,314	1,433	365	163	202
0009	Ward No. 9		303	1,725	856	869	228	121	107
0010	Ward No. 10		480	3,207	1,945	1,262	326	159	167
0011	Ward No. 11		560	3,230	1,593	1,637	461	225	236
0012	Ward No. 12		491	2,629	1,293	1,336	318	173	145
0013	Ward No. 13		530	2,803	1,424	1,379	384	204	180
0014	Ward No. 14		396	2,141	1,073	1,068	341	172	169
0015	Ward No. 15		361	1,903	932	971	305	154	151
0016	Ward No. 16		360	2,021	1,001	1,020	316	147	169
0017	Ward No. 17		469	2,713	1,362	1,351	479	244	235
0018	Ward No. 18		143	732	352	380	134	59	75
40502000	**Yairipok (NP)**	**8.00**	**1,463**	**8,261**	**4,180**	**4,081**	**1,231**	**613**	**618**
0001	Ward No. 1		205	1,164	592	572	189	101	88
0002	Ward No. 2		209	1,151	589	562	152	62	90
0003	Ward No. 3		212	1,161	574	587	143	69	74
0004	Ward No. 4		197	1,101	547	554	162	87	75
0005	Ward No. 5		106	640	345	295	83	43	40
0006	Ward No. 6		187	1,212	612	600	236	118	118
0007	Ward No. 7		88	507	253	254	79	36	43
0008	Ward No. 8		134	707	359	348	82	37	45
0009	Ward No. 9		125	618	309	309	105	60	45
40505000	**Sikhong Sekmai (NP)**	**2.29**	**1,231**	**6,120**	**3,021**	**3,099**	**1,016**	**510**	**506**
0001	Ward No. 1		178	942	442	500	174	77	97
0002	Ward No. 2		100	493	245	248	60	29	31
0003	Ward No. 3		76	390	206	184	63	37	26
0004	Ward No. 4		102	512	258	254	71	29	42
0005	Ward No. 5		88	466	229	237	88	45	43
0006	Ward No. 6		170	875	417	458	172	85	87
0007	Ward No. 7		141	688	354	334	110	56	54
0008	Ward No. 8		177	778	386	392	129	67	62
0009	Ward No. 9		199	976	484	492	149	85	64
40506000	**Wangjing (NP)**	**2.53**	**1,390**	**6,970**	**3,389**	**3,581**	**1,056**	**519**	**537**
0001	Ward No. 1		136	703	328	375	96	44	52
0002	Ward No. 2		127	645	329	316	91	50	41
0003	Ward No. 3		124	619	300	319	95	52	43
0004	Ward No. 4		156	801	376	425	123	58	65
0005	Ward No. 5		181	774	371	403	111	56	55

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Scheduled Castes population			Scheduled Tribes population			Literates			Name of Town/ Ward
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	**3,047**	**1,819**	**1,228**	**Samurou (NP) (Part)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	673	393	280	Ward No. 9
-	-	-	-	-	-	676	397	279	Ward No. 10
-	-	-	-	-	-	685	416	269	Ward No. 11
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,013	613	400	Ward No. 12
-	-	-	**516**	**253**	**263**	**10,818**	**6,560**	**4,258**	**Lilong (Thoubal)(NP) (Part)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,055	630	425	Ward No. 1
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,111	670	441	Ward No. 2
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,459	1,509	950	Ward No. 3
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,197	720	477	Ward No. 4
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,326	799	527	Ward No. 5
-	-	-	247	121	126	1,567	928	639	Ward No. 6
-	-	-	269	132	137	1,012	625	387	Ward No. 7
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,091	679	412	Ward No. 8
348	**177**	**171**	**234**	**117**	**117**	**27,392**	**15,922**	**11,470**	**Thoubal (M Cl)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,835	1,004	831	Ward No. 1
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,345	764	581	Ward No. 2
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,533	871	662	Ward No. 3
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,247	702	545	Ward No. 4
-	-	-	10	5	5	1,353	765	588	Ward No. 5
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,416	821	595	Ward No. 6
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,433	808	625	Ward No. 7
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,939	1,060	879	Ward No. 8
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,030	599	431	Ward No. 9
22	22	-	54	30	24	2,558	1,717	841	Ward No. 10
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,117	1,201	916	Ward No. 11
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,817	1,030	787	Ward No. 12
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,919	1,124	795	Ward No. 13
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,220	738	482	Ward No. 14
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,278	719	559	Ward No. 15
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,320	775	545	Ward No. 16
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,612	985	627	Ward No. 17
326	155	171	170	82	88	420	239	181	Ward No. 18
-	-	-	-	-	-	**5,307**	**3,180**	**2,127**	**Yairipok (NP)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	761	452	309	Ward No. 1
-	-	-	-	-	-	705	449	256	Ward No. 2
-	-	-	-	-	-	807	460	347	Ward No. 3
-	-	-	-	-	-	751	411	340	Ward No. 4
-	-	-	-	-	-	412	267	145	Ward No. 5
-	-	-	-	-	-	701	439	262	Ward No. 6
-	-	-	-	-	-	332	204	128	Ward No. 7
-	-	-	-	-	-	502	299	203	Ward No. 8
-	-	-	-	-	-	336	199	137	Ward No. 9
-	-	-	**10**	**3**	**7**	**3,190**	**1,984**	**1,206**	**Sikhong Sekmai (NP)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	512	309	203	Ward No. 1
-	-	-	-	-	-	345	204	141	Ward No. 2
-	-	-	-	-	-	263	154	109	Ward No. 3
-	-	-	-	-	-	231	143	88	Ward No. 4
-	-	-	10	3	7	238	150	88	Ward No. 5
-	-	-	-	-	-	406	256	150	Ward No. 6
-	-	-	-	-	-	362	237	125	Ward No. 7
-	-	-	-	-	-	381	244	137	Ward No. 8
-	-	-	-	-	-	452	287	165	Ward No. 9
-	-	-	-	-	-	**4,237**	**2,420**	**1,817**	**Wangjing (NP)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	315	177	138	Ward No. 1
-	-	-	-	-	-	443	254	189	Ward No. 2
-	-	-	-	-	-	396	216	180	Ward No. 3
-	-	-	-	-	-	530	287	243	Ward No. 4
-	-	-	-	-	-	503	276	227	Ward No. 5

URBAN PRIMARY

Location code number	Name of Town/ Ward	Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
40503000	**Samurou (NP) (Part)**	**2,001**	**711**	**1,290**	**1,523**	**985**	**538**	**823**	**702**	**121**
0009	Ward No. 9	435	173	262	428	216	212	272	182	90
0010	Ward No. 10	538	195	343	442	217	225	204	192	12
0011	Ward No. 11	465	169	296	321	241	80	178	165	13
0012	Ward No. 12	563	174	389	332	311	21	169	163	6
40504000	**Lilong (Thoubal)(NP) (Part)**	**7,881**	**2,864**	**5,017**	**5,991**	**3,643**	**2,348**	**3,053**	**2,488**	**565**
0001	Ward No. 1	737	269	468	524	340	184	355	290	65
0002	Ward No. 2	741	243	498	527	335	192	176	163	13
0003	Ward No. 3	1,754	643	1,111	1,421	789	632	711	587	124
0004	Ward No. 4	685	231	454	520	338	182	286	219	67
0005	Ward No. 5	947	368	579	704	523	181	463	420	43
0006	Ward No. 6	1,393	532	861	1,010	570	440	528	416	112
0007	Ward No. 7	806	292	514	606	383	223	311	229	82
0008	Ward No. 8	818	286	532	679	365	314	223	164	59
40501000	**Thoubal (M Cl)**	**13,782**	**4,825**	**8,957**	**20,177**	**10,581**	**9,596**	**13,193**	**8,646**	**4,547**
0001	Ward No. 1	741	249	492	1,309	635	674	689	403	286
0002	Ward No. 2	775	279	496	1,026	518	508	844	482	362
0003	Ward No. 3	781	258	523	980	548	432	432	383	49
0004	Ward No. 4	482	187	295	805	430	375	624	368	256
0005	Ward No. 5	732	264	468	1,001	532	469	554	378	176
0006	Ward No. 6	907	346	561	1,200	592	608	566	378	188
0007	Ward No. 7	743	284	459	987	543	444	596	478	118
0008	Ward No. 8	808	254	554	1,091	560	531	692	503	189
0009	Ward No. 9	695	257	438	848	427	421	715	378	337
0010	Ward No. 10	649	228	421	2,101	1,380	721	1,577	1,270	307
0011	Ward No. 11	1,113	392	721	1,594	784	810	1,068	674	394
0012	Ward No. 12	812	263	549	1,323	645	678	1,013	589	424
0013	Ward No. 13	884	300	584	1,436	720	716	969	620	349
0014	Ward No. 14	921	335	586	1,282	627	655	972	496	476
0015	Ward No. 15	625	213	412	864	436	428	652	383	269
0016	Ward No. 16	701	226	475	891	459	432	507	355	152
0017	Ward No. 17	1,101	377	724	1,036	547	489	535	391	144
0018	Ward No. 18	312	113	199	403	198	205	188	117	71
40502000	**Yairipok (NP)**	**2,954**	**1,000**	**1,954**	**3,230**	**1,805**	**1,425**	**2,242**	**1,539**	**703**
0001	Ward No. 1	403	140	263	437	261	176	418	254	164
0002	Ward No. 2	446	140	306	513	253	260	463	234	229
0003	Ward No. 3	354	114	240	382	238	144	233	178	55
0004	Ward No. 4	350	136	214	397	224	173	286	206	80
0005	Ward No. 5	228	78	150	276	147	129	130	118	12
0006	Ward No. 6	511	173	338	402	257	145	282	244	38
0007	Ward No. 7	175	49	126	151	98	53	149	97	52
0008	Ward No. 8	205	60	145	360	178	182	150	82	68
0009	Ward No. 9	282	110	172	312	149	163	131	126	5
40505000	**Sikhong Sekmai (NP)**	**2,930**	**1,037**	**1,893**	**2,419**	**1,435**	**984**	**1,866**	**1,247**	**619**
0001	Ward No. 1	430	133	297	439	211	228	382	203	179
0002	Ward No. 2	148	41	107	273	130	143	174	97	77
0003	Ward No. 3	127	52	75	154	85	69	25	18	7
0004	Ward No. 4	281	115	166	248	123	125	166	119	47
0005	Ward No. 5	228	79	149	232	108	124	196	105	91
0006	Ward No. 6	469	161	308	404	188	216	321	169	152
0007	Ward No. 7	326	117	209	206	180	26	203	180	23
0008	Ward No. 8	397	142	255	212	193	19	168	153	15
0009	Ward No. 9	524	197	327	251	217	34	231	203	28
40506000	**Wangjing (NP)**	**2,733**	**969**	**1,764**	**3,279**	**1,641**	**1,638**	**1,992**	**1,254**	**738**
0001	Ward No. 1	388	151	237	237	133	104	58	55	3
0002	Ward No. 2	202	75	127	233	159	74	95	74	21
0003	Ward No. 3	223	84	139	334	158	176	225	124	101
0004	Ward No. 4	271	89	182	430	203	227	316	167	149
0005	Ward No. 5	271	95	176	381	178	203	260	171	89

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Industrial category of main workers												Name of Town/ Ward
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			Other workers			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	2
143	**127**	**16**	**88**	**75**	**13**	**65**	**4**	**61**	**527**	**496**	**31**	**Samurou (NP) (Part)**
36	27	9	49	37	12	57	-	57	130	118	12	Ward No. 9
89	83	6	2	1	1	1	-	1	112	108	4	Ward No. 10
13	12	1	35	35	-	7	4	3	123	114	9	Ward No. 11
5	5	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	162	156	6	Ward No. 12
665	**433**	**232**	**135**	**92**	**43**	**162**	**51**	**111**	**2,091**	**1,912**	**179**	**Lilong (Thoubal)(NP) (Part)**
17	16	1	20	19	1	31	11	20	287	244	43	Ward No. 1
7	6	1	3	3	-	8	6	2	158	148	10	Ward No. 2
232	154	78	10	8	2	15	7	8	454	418	36	Ward No. 3
53	31	22	22	5	17	24	7	17	187	176	11	Ward No. 4
45	40	5	45	39	6	26	7	19	347	334	13	Ward No. 5
176	108	68	14	6	8	14	6	8	324	296	28	Ward No. 6
121	65	56	9	4	5	4	1	3	177	159	18	Ward No. 7
14	13	1	12	8	4	40	6	34	157	137	20	Ward No. 8
2,543	**1,961**	**582**	**770**	**515**	**255**	**2,292**	**552**	**1,740**	**7,588**	**5,618**	**1,970**	**Thoubal (M Cl)**
42	33	9	11	7	4	161	14	147	475	349	126	Ward No. 1
85	62	23	65	32	33	111	21	90	583	367	216	Ward No. 2
169	158	11	49	43	6	10	8	2	204	174	30	Ward No. 3
79	55	24	8	6	2	115	37	78	422	270	152	Ward No. 4
106	85	21	137	82	55	78	23	55	233	188	45	Ward No. 5
224	198	26	17	12	5	172	40	132	153	128	25	Ward No. 6
243	237	6	42	35	7	77	9	68	234	197	37	Ward No. 7
165	143	22	4	4	-	45	35	10	478	321	157	Ward No. 8
95	76	19	19	11	8	220	64	156	381	227	154	Ward No. 9
143	104	39	14	13	1	216	89	127	1,204	1,064	140	Ward No. 10
201	150	51	49	23	26	157	45	112	661	456	205	Ward No. 11
414	246	168	49	33	16	144	8	136	406	302	104	Ward No. 12
129	117	12	72	56	16	231	45	186	537	402	135	Ward No. 13
154	97	57	38	16	22	267	63	204	513	320	193	Ward No. 14
145	100	45	70	54	16	144	17	127	293	212	81	Ward No. 15
57	39	18	27	26	1	79	21	58	344	269	75	Ward No. 16
76	53	23	36	28	8	61	13	48	362	297	65	Ward No. 17
16	8	8	63	34	29	4	-	4	105	75	30	Ward No. 18
547	**309**	**238**	**167**	**81**	**86**	**274**	**105**	**169**	**1,254**	**1,044**	**210**	**Yairipok (NP)**
57	46	11	32	14	18	113	17	96	216	177	39	Ward No. 1
345	140	205	13	4	9	8	6	2	97	84	13	Ward No. 2
23	17	6	1	1	-	17	13	4	192	147	45	Ward No. 3
1	1	-	-	-	-	94	65	29	191	140	51	Ward No. 4
23	22	1	2	2	-	1	-	1	104	94	10	Ward No. 5
60	47	13	17	10	7	9	1	8	196	186	10	Ward No. 6
23	21	2	-	-	-	23	1	22	103	75	28	Ward No. 7
1	1	-	83	31	52	8	2	6	58	48	10	Ward No. 8
14	14	-	19	19	-	1	-	1	97	93	4	Ward No. 9
672	**478**	**194**	**473**	**338**	**135**	**150**	**35**	**115**	**571**	**396**	**175**	**Sikhong Sekmai (NP)**
96	50	46	2	1	1	13	-	13	271	152	119	Ward No. 1
9	8	1	58	42	16	65	9	56	42	38	4	Ward No. 2
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	18	6	Ward No. 3
133	93	40	4	1	3	5	3	2	24	22	2	Ward No. 4
127	66	61	18	6	12	6	3	3	45	30	15	Ward No. 5
100	59	41	155	71	84	20	3	17	46	36	10	Ward No. 6
75	72	3	87	73	14	3	2	1	38	33	5	Ward No. 7
58	58	-	55	54	1	18	12	6	37	29	8	Ward No. 8
73	72	1	94	90	4	20	3	17	44	38	6	Ward No. 9
466	**261**	**205**	**326**	**203**	**123**	**144**	**61**	**83**	**1,056**	**729**	**327**	**Wangjing (NP)**
2	2	-	19	19	-	5	3	2	32	31	1	Ward No. 1
4	4	-	18	18	-	7	3	4	66	49	17	Ward No. 2
46	17	29	20	9	11	16	7	9	143	91	52	Ward No. 3
48	25	23	27	14	13	35	19	16	206	109	97	Ward No. 4
56	37	19	5	5	-	-	-	-	199	129	70	Ward No. 5

URBAN PRIMARY

Location code number	Name of Town/ Ward	Marginal workers			Industrial category					
					Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
40503000	**Samurou (NP) (Part)**	**700**	**283**	**417**	**125**	**100**	**25**	**221**	**106**	**115**
0009	Ward No. 9	156	34	122	20	1	19	28	6	22
0010	Ward No. 10	238	25	213	5	3	2	51	11	40
0011	Ward No. 11	143	76	67	6	5	1	112	60	52
0012	Ward No. 12	163	148	15	94	91	3	30	29	1
40504000	**Lilong (Thoubal)(NP) (Part)**	**2,938**	**1,155**	**1,783**	**569**	**276**	**293**	**612**	**366**	**246**
0001	Ward No. 1	169	50	119	23	14	9	34	17	17
0002	Ward No. 2	351	172	179	149	56	93	49	24	25
0003	Ward No. 3	710	202	508	73	31	42	90	42	48
0004	Ward No. 4	234	119	115	25	9	16	118	67	51
0005	Ward No. 5	241	103	138	26	23	3	44	34	10
0006	Ward No. 6	482	154	328	181	70	111	68	46	22
0007	Ward No. 7	295	154	141	84	66	18	57	47	10
0008	Ward No. 8	456	201	255	8	7	1	152	89	63
40501000	**Thoubal (M Cl)**	**6,984**	**1,935**	**5,049**	**1,388**	**619**	**769**	**1,047**	**532**	**515**
0001	Ward No. 1	620	232	388	187	112	75	116	67	49
0002	Ward No. 2	182	36	146	15	13	2	16	2	14
0003	Ward No. 3	548	165	383	216	94	122	42	25	17
0004	Ward No. 4	181	62	119	29	11	18	17	9	8
0005	Ward No. 5	447	154	293	58	18	40	108	64	44
0006	Ward No. 6	634	214	420	244	82	162	149	76	73
0007	Ward No. 7	391	65	326	31	11	20	102	43	59
0008	Ward No. 8	399	57	342	7	6	1	11	9	2
0009	Ward No. 9	133	49	84	4	4	-	35	25	10
0010	Ward No. 10	524	110	414	96	58	38	17	14	3
0011	Ward No. 11	526	110	416	51	24	27	87	39	48
0012	Ward No. 12	310	56	254	103	34	69	10	7	3
0013	Ward No. 13	467	100	367	7	5	2	48	26	22
0014	Ward No. 14	310	131	179	5	5	-	-	-	-
0015	Ward No. 15	212	53	159	20	9	11	12	5	7
0016	Ward No. 16	384	104	280	122	53	69	57	27	30
0017	Ward No. 17	501	156	345	161	74	87	101	41	60
0018	Ward No. 18	215	81	134	32	6	26	119	53	66
40502000	**Yairipok (NP)**	**988**	**266**	**722**	**237**	**110**	**127**	**367**	**89**	**278**
0001	Ward No. 1	19	7	12	2	2	-	9	5	4
0002	Ward No. 2	50	19	31	8	1	7	29	12	17
0003	Ward No. 3	149	60	89	21	18	3	29	25	4
0004	Ward No. 4	111	18	93	11	3	8	73	8	65
0005	Ward No. 5	146	29	117	15	4	11	124	21	103
0006	Ward No. 6	120	13	107	4	2	2	17	2	15
0007	Ward No. 7	2	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	-
0008	Ward No. 8	210	96	114	172	79	93	2	-	2
0009	Ward No. 9	181	23	158	2	-	2	84	16	68
40505000	**Sikhong Sekmai (NP)**	**553**	**188**	**365**	**118**	**81**	**37**	**199**	**71**	**128**
0001	Ward No. 1	57	8	49	-	-	-	2	-	2
0002	Ward No. 2	99	33	66	1	-	1	36	20	16
0003	Ward No. 3	129	67	62	44	42	2	18	13	5
0004	Ward No. 4	82	4	78	6	1	5	57	2	55
0005	Ward No. 5	36	3	33	14	2	12	17	1	16
0006	Ward No. 6	83	19	64	24	8	16	36	10	26
0007	Ward No. 7	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3
0008	Ward No. 8	44	40	4	22	22	-	18	17	1
0009	Ward No. 9	20	14	6	7	6	1	12	8	4
40506000	**Wangjing (NP)**	**1,287**	**387**	**900**	**156**	**76**	**80**	**158**	**75**	**83**
0001	Ward No. 1	179	78	101	24	14	10	29	20	9
0002	Ward No. 2	138	85	53	2	1	1	15	13	2
0003	Ward No. 3	109	34	75	1	-	1	2	1	1
0004	Ward No. 4	114	36	78	1	-	1	-	-	-
0005	Ward No. 5	121	7	114	-	-	-	1	-	1

CENSUS ABSTRACT

of marginal workers									Name of Town/ Ward	Location code number
Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
87	**4**	**83**	**267**	**73**	**194**	**3,525**	**1,545**	**1,980**	**Samurou (NP) (Part)**	**40503000**
22	-	22	86	27	59	680	350	330	Ward No. 9	0009
64	4	60	118	7	111	772	375	397	Ward No. 10	0010
1	-	1	24	11	13	829	344	485	Ward No. 11	0011
-	-	-	39	28	11	1,244	476	768	Ward No. 12	0012
584	**119**	**465**	**1,173**	**394**	**779**	**12,708**	**5,781**	**6,927**	**Lilong (Thoubal) (NP) (Part)**	**40504000**
70	4	66	42	15	27	1,268	559	709	Ward No. 1	0001
102	64	38	51	28	23	1,325	578	747	Ward No. 2	0002
111	31	80	436	98	338	2,792	1,363	1,429	Ward No. 3	0003
13	1	12	78	42	36	1,362	613	749	Ward No. 4	0004
121	14	107	50	32	18	1,569	644	925	Ward No. 5	0005
80	1	79	153	37	116	1,950	890	1,060	Ward No. 6	0006
46	-	46	108	41	67	1,212	534	678	Ward No. 7	0007
41	4	37	255	101	154	1,230	600	630	Ward No. 8	0008
3,018	**200**	**2,818**	**1,531**	**584**	**947**	**20,997**	**10,166**	**10,831**	**Thoubal (M Cl)**	**40501000**
252	19	233	65	34	31	1,267	618	649	Ward No. 1	0001
110	2	108	41	19	22	1,094	525	569	Ward No. 2	0002
243	15	228	47	31	16	1,334	581	753	Ward No. 3	0003
100	26	74	35	16	19	924	459	465	Ward No. 4	0004
43	5	38	238	67	171	1,084	497	587	Ward No. 5	0005
164	12	152	77	44	33	1,123	575	548	Ward No. 6	0006
229	1	228	29	10	19	1,189	549	640	Ward No. 7	0007
334	5	329	47	37	10	1,656	754	902	Ward No. 8	0008
39	4	35	55	16	39	877	429	448	Ward No. 9	0009
153	10	143	258	28	230	1,106	565	541	Ward No. 10	0010
318	27	291	70	20	50	1,636	809	827	Ward No. 11	0011
143	1	142	54	14	40	1,306	648	658	Ward No. 12	0012
365	42	323	47	27	20	1,367	704	663	Ward No. 13	0013
106	9	97	199	117	82	859	446	413	Ward No. 14	0014
80	6	74	100	33	67	1,039	496	543	Ward No. 15	0015
163	9	154	42	15	27	1,130	542	588	Ward No. 16	0016
175	7	168	64	34	30	1,677	815	862	Ward No. 17	0017
1	-	1	63	22	41	329	154	175	Ward No. 18	0018
260	**23**	**237**	**124**	**44**	**80**	**5,031**	**2,375**	**2,656**	**Yairipok (NP)**	**40502000**
8	-	8	-	-	-	727	331	396	Ward No. 1	0001
4	1	3	9	5	4	638	336	302	Ward No. 2	0002
65	9	56	34	8	26	779	336	443	Ward No. 3	0003
15	5	10	12	2	10	704	323	381	Ward No. 4	0004
1	-	1	6	4	2	364	198	166	Ward No. 5	0005
73	3	70	26	6	20	810	355	455	Ward No. 6	0006
-	-	-	-	-	-	356	155	201	Ward No. 7	0007
10	2	8	26	15	11	347	181	166	Ward No. 8	0008
84	3	81	11	4	7	306	160	146	Ward No. 9	0009
158	**6**	**152**	**78**	**30**	**48**	**3,701**	**1,586**	**2,115**	**Sikhong Sekmai (NP)**	**40505000**
30	1	29	25	7	18	503	231	272	Ward No. 1	0001
52	5	47	10	8	2	220	115	105	Ward No. 2	0002
48	-	48	19	12	7	236	121	115	Ward No. 3	0003
2	-	2	17	1	16	264	135	129	Ward No. 4	0004
2	-	2	3	-	3	234	121	113	Ward No. 5	0005
21	-	21	2	1	1	471	229	242	Ward No. 6	0006
-	-	-	-	-	-	482	174	308	Ward No. 7	0007
3	-	3	1	1	-	566	193	373	Ward No. 8	0008
-	-	-	1	-	1	725	267	458	Ward No. 9	0009
423	**33**	**390**	**550**	**203**	**347**	**3,691**	**1,748**	**1,943**	**Wangjing (NP)**	**40506000**
78	18	60	48	26	22	466	195	271	Ward No. 1	0001
29	2	27	92	69	23	412	170	242	Ward No. 2	0002
4	2	2	102	31	71	285	142	143	Ward No. 3	0003
4	-	4	109	36	73	371	173	198	Ward No. 4	0004
-	-	-	120	7	113	393	193	200	Ward No. 5	0005

URBAN PRIMARY

Location code number	Name of Town/ Ward	Area of Town/ Ward in square Kilometre	Number of households	Total population (including institutional and houseless population)			Population in the age-group 0-6		
				Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0006	Ward No. 6		256	1,304	643	661	194	96	98
0007	Ward No. 7		147	781	370	411	132	55	77
0008	Ward No. 8		128	650	320	330	103	52	51
0009	Ward No. 9		135	693	352	341	111	56	55
40507000	**Heirok (NP)**	**1.55**	**489**	**2,450**	**1,208**	**1,242**	**408**	**204**	**204**
0001	Ward No. 1		59	260	138	122	39	19	20
0002	Ward No. 2		57	285	137	148	49	26	23
0003	Ward No. 3		62	290	144	146	44	21	23
0004	Ward No. 4		47	236	111	125	37	16	21
0005	Ward No. 5		45	240	108	132	37	19	18
0006	Ward No. 6		42	265	128	137	60	32	28
0007	Ward No. 7		79	390	198	192	70	37	33
0008	Ward No. 8		60	294	149	145	45	23	22
0009	Ward No. 9		38	190	95	95	27	11	16
40508000	**Kakching (M Cl)**	**7.02**	**5,778**	**28,724**	**14,156**	**14,568**	**4,081**	**2,057**	**2,024**
0001	Ward No. 1		424	2,265	1,122	1,143	417	196	221
0002	Ward No. 2		470	2,509	1,255	1,254	348	189	159
0003	Ward No. 3		356	1,777	905	872	242	131	111
0004	Ward No. 4		765	3,593	1,764	1,829	541	275	266
0005	Ward No. 5		429	2,114	1,045	1,069	316	155	161
0006	Ward No. 6		347	1,749	868	881	210	106	104
0007	Ward No. 7		641	3,223	1,602	1,621	416	217	199
0008	Ward No. 8		356	1,969	971	998	285	141	144
0009	Ward No. 9		330	1,610	775	835	206	102	104
0010	Ward No. 10		516	2,488	1,211	1,277	340	186	154
0011	Ward No. 11		715	3,289	1,607	1,682	449	222	227
0012	Ward No. 12		429	2,138	1,031	1,107	311	137	174
40509000	**Kakching Khunou (NP)**	**2.54**	**1,796**	**9,318**	**4,602**	**4,716**	**1,329**	**676**	**653**
0001	Ward No. 1		208	1,008	487	521	167	87	80
0002	Ward No. 2		199	989	473	516	159	71	88
0003	Ward No. 3		197	962	473	489	120	55	65
0004	Ward No. 4		200	1,052	520	532	154	79	75
0005	Ward No. 5		152	828	406	422	107	64	43
0006	Ward No. 6		170	890	440	450	99	58	41
0007	Ward No. 7		177	938	470	468	103	63	40
0008	Ward No. 8		174	943	460	483	133	51	82
0009	Ward No. 9		319	1,708	873	835	287	148	139
40510000	**Sugnu (NP)**	**2.59**	**781**	**4,508**	**2,258**	**2,250**	**672**	**352**	**320**
0001	Ward No. 1		136	764	384	380	113	58	55
0002	Ward No. 2		113	765	392	373	117	62	55
0003	Ward No. 3		66	359	179	180	40	22	18
0004	Ward No. 4		50	276	142	134	41	26	15
0005	Ward No. 5		80	453	226	227	60	28	32
0006	Ward No. 6		98	540	250	290	77	40	37
0007	Ward No. 7		18	85	46	39	9	5	4
0008	Ward No. 8		94	570	292	278	82	45	37
0009	Ward No. 9		126	696	347	349	133	66	67

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Scheduled Castes population			Scheduled Tribes population			Literates			Name of Town/ Ward
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	691	403	288	Ward No. 6
-	-	-	-	-	-	538	298	240	Ward No. 7
-	-	-	-	-	-	409	246	163	Ward No. 8
-	-	-	-	-	-	412	263	149	Ward No. 9
-	-	-	-	-	-	**1,302**	**784**	**518**	**Heirok (NP)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	132	94	38	Ward No. 1
-	-	-	-	-	-	141	85	56	Ward No. 2
-	-	-	-	-	-	128	73	55	Ward No. 3
-	-	-	-	-	-	139	84	55	Ward No. 4
-	-	-	-	-	-	133	73	60	Ward No. 5
-	-	-	-	-	-	154	90	64	Ward No. 6
-	-	-	-	-	-	222	128	94	Ward No. 7
-	-	-	-	-	-	137	85	52	Ward No. 8
-	-	-	-	-	-	116	72	44	Ward No. 9
25,306	**12,391**	**12,915**	**211**	**124**	**87**	**18,434**	**10,238**	**8,196**	**Kakching (M Cl)**
2,172	1,052	1,120	9	9	-	1,450	815	635	Ward No. 1
2,396	1,197	1,199	1	1	-	1,493	825	668	Ward No. 2
1,725	879	846	7	3	4	1,150	670	480	Ward No. 3
2,960	1,452	1,508	89	43	46	2,214	1,240	974	Ward No. 4
1,995	984	1,011	-	-	-	1,353	769	584	Ward No. 5
1,577	773	804	67	36	31	1,278	709	569	Ward No. 6
1,716	830	886	29	26	3	2,238	1,245	993	Ward No. 7
1,807	890	917	1	1	-	1,195	679	516	Ward No. 8
1,531	740	791	2	-	2	1,065	566	499	Ward No. 9
2,335	1,132	1,203	3	3	-	1,653	867	786	Ward No. 10
3,129	1,522	1,607	-	-	-	2,102	1,143	959	Ward No. 11
1,963	940	1,023	3	2	1	1,243	710	533	Ward No. 12
6,224	**3,066**	**3,158**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,399**	**3,154**	**2,245**	**Kakching Khunou (NP)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	591	334	257	Ward No. 1
753	360	393	-	-	-	515	299	216	Ward No. 2
894	438	456	-	-	-	570	336	234	Ward No. 3
980	483	497	-	-	-	567	331	236	Ward No. 4
707	353	354	-	-	-	566	311	255	Ward No. 5
876	431	445	-	-	-	552	314	238	Ward No. 6
860	433	427	-	-	-	605	352	253	Ward No. 7
817	393	424	-	-	-	589	350	239	Ward No. 8
337	175	162	-	-	-	844	527	317	Ward No. 9
-	-	-	**35**	**20**	**15**	**2,711**	**1,578**	**1,133**	**Sugnu (NP)**
-	-	-	35	20	15	436	263	173	Ward No. 1
-	-	-	-	-	-	504	297	207	Ward No. 2
-	-	-	-	-	-	232	128	104	Ward No. 3
-	-	-	-	-	-	168	93	75	Ward No. 4
-	-	-	-	-	-	284	162	122	Ward No. 5
-	-	-	-	-	-	324	176	148	Ward No. 6
-	-	-	-	-	-	53	35	18	Ward No. 7
-	-	-	-	-	-	373	217	156	Ward No. 8
-	-	-	-	-	-	337	207	130	Ward No. 9

URBAN PRIMARY

Location code number	Name of Town/ Ward	Illiterates			Total workers			Main workers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
0006	Ward No. 6	613	240	373	625	309	316	342	203	139
0007	Ward No. 7	243	72	171	375	177	198	330	166	164
0008	Ward No. 8	241	74	167	339	166	173	182	148	34
0009	Ward No. 9	281	89	192	325	158	167	184	146	38
40507000	**Heirok (NP)**	**1,148**	**424**	**724**	**1,212**	**604**	**608**	**873**	**507**	**366**
0001	Ward No. 1	128	44	84	152	74	78	150	74	76
0002	Ward No. 2	144	52	92	140	69	71	123	61	62
0003	Ward No. 3	162	71	91	125	63	62	105	54	51
0004	Ward No. 4	97	27	70	142	66	76	89	48	41
0005	Ward No. 5	107	35	72	88	47	41	18	15	3
0006	Ward No. 6	111	38	73	150	72	78	116	60	56
0007	Ward No. 7	168	70	98	191	100	91	103	89	14
0008	Ward No. 8	157	64	93	137	69	68	114	68	46
0009	Ward No. 9	74	23	51	87	44	43	55	38	17
40508000	**Kakching (M Cl)**	**10,290**	**3,918**	**6,372**	**16,133**	**8,283**	**7,850**	**11,843**	**7,012**	**4,831**
0001	Ward No. 1	815	307	508	1,358	655	703	1,046	526	520
0002	Ward No. 2	1,016	430	586	1,603	786	817	1,088	621	467
0003	Ward No. 3	627	235	392	870	488	382	742	440	302
0004	Ward No. 4	1,379	524	855	1,882	1,029	853	1,388	880	508
0005	Ward No. 5	761	276	485	1,218	619	599	1,138	600	538
0006	Ward No. 6	471	159	312	1,010	493	517	805	390	415
0007	Ward No. 7	985	357	628	1,974	976	998	1,269	784	485
0008	Ward No. 8	774	292	482	979	517	462	717	447	270
0009	Ward No. 9	545	209	336	844	425	419	505	381	124
0010	Ward No. 10	835	344	491	1,090	618	472	874	589	285
0011	Ward No. 11	1,187	464	723	2,196	1,093	1,103	1,263	774	489
0012	Ward No. 12	895	321	574	1,109	584	525	1,008	580	428
40509000	**Kakching Khunou (NP)**	**3,919**	**1,448**	**2,471**	**5,195**	**2,591**	**2,604**	**2,819**	**1,782**	**1,037**
0001	Ward No. 1	417	153	264	643	307	336	154	122	32
0002	Ward No. 2	474	174	300	508	258	250	296	217	79
0003	Ward No. 3	392	137	255	589	304	285	285	209	76
0004	Ward No. 4	485	189	296	614	302	312	317	203	114
0005	Ward No. 5	262	95	167	468	233	235	285	188	97
0006	Ward No. 6	338	126	212	500	245	255	367	212	155
0007	Ward No. 7	333	118	215	450	230	220	174	109	65
0008	Ward No. 8	354	110	244	460	232	228	191	119	72
0009	Ward No. 9	864	346	518	963	480	483	750	403	347
40510000	**Sugnu (NP)**	**1,797**	**680**	**1,117**	**2,018**	**1,111**	**907**	**1,305**	**936**	**369**
0001	Ward No. 1	328	121	207	304	171	133	140	125	15
0002	Ward No. 2	261	95	166	261	166	95	191	152	39
0003	Ward No. 3	127	51	76	153	84	69	112	72	40
0004	Ward No. 4	108	49	59	186	94	92	131	68	63
0005	Ward No. 5	169	64	105	239	128	111	148	101	47
0006	Ward No. 6	216	74	142	249	131	118	174	122	52
0007	Ward No. 7	32	11	21	46	24	22	33	18	15
0008	Ward No. 8	197	75	122	265	142	123	169	129	40
0009	Ward No. 9	359	140	219	315	171	144	207	149	58

CENSUS ABSTRACT

Industrial category of main workers												Name of Town/ Ward
Cultivators			Agricultural labourers			Household industry workers			Other workers			
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	2
144	69	75	31	17	14	28	6	22	139	111	28	Ward No. 6
85	38	47	91	29	62	19	8	11	135	91	44	Ward No. 7
52	43	9	56	47	9	22	11	11	52	47	5	Ward No. 8
29	26	3	59	45	14	12	4	8	84	71	13	Ward No. 9
162	**120**	**42**	**133**	**49**	**84**	**108**	**13**	**95**	**470**	**325**	**145**	**Heirok (NP)**
61	59	2	-	-	-	75	2	73	14	13	1	Ward No. 1
11	5	6	29	3	26	-	-	-	83	53	30	Ward No. 2
37	9	28	18	9	9	3	1	2	47	35	12	Ward No. 3
4	3	1	-	-	-	10	-	10	75	45	30	Ward No. 4
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	15	12	3	Ward No. 5
-	-	-	52	11	41	1	-	1	63	49	14	Ward No. 6
38	36	2	24	21	3	7	6	1	34	26	8	Ward No. 7
5	3	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	105	63	42	Ward No. 8
6	5	1	8	4	4	7	-	7	34	29	5	Ward No. 9
3,033	**1,749**	**1,284**	**1,833**	**849**	**984**	**849**	**484**	**365**	**6,128**	**3,930**	**2,198**	**Kakching (M Cl)**
480	193	287	187	69	118	13	7	6	366	257	109	Ward No. 1
346	163	183	195	102	93	69	33	36	478	323	155	Ward No. 2
134	85	49	96	40	56	63	34	29	449	281	168	Ward No. 3
201	136	65	194	95	99	132	83	49	861	566	295	Ward No. 4
122	76	46	82	45	37	42	21	21	892	458	434	Ward No. 5
165	74	91	54	18	36	51	38	13	535	260	275	Ward No. 6
389	220	169	204	103	101	111	64	47	565	397	168	Ward No. 7
79	57	22	64	41	23	48	23	25	526	326	200	Ward No. 8
97	79	18	95	73	22	77	51	26	236	178	58	Ward No. 9
313	220	93	75	55	20	131	73	58	355	241	114	Ward No. 10
298	216	82	404	127	277	55	31	24	506	400	106	Ward No. 11
409	230	179	183	81	102	57	26	31	359	243	116	Ward No. 12
1,292	**818**	**474**	**509**	**249**	**260**	**117**	**38**	**79**	**901**	**677**	**224**	**Kakching Khunou (NP)**
65	55	10	6	5	1	-	-	-	83	62	21	Ward No. 1
152	113	39	14	3	11	17	13	4	113	88	25	Ward No. 2
156	120	36	30	21	9	5	3	2	94	65	29	Ward No. 3
247	155	92	6	3	3	15	9	6	49	36	13	Ward No. 4
174	97	77	25	15	10	8	6	2	78	70	8	Ward No. 5
113	56	57	38	22	16	16	7	9	200	127	73	Ward No. 6
116	75	41	21	6	15	-	-	-	37	28	9	Ward No. 7
75	41	34	27	14	13	-	-	-	89	64	25	Ward No. 8
194	106	88	342	160	182	56	-	56	158	137	21	Ward No. 9
385	**320**	**65**	**236**	**122**	**114**	**59**	**43**	**16**	**625**	**451**	**174**	**Sugnu (NP)**
60	58	2	7	7	-	5	4	1	68	56	12	Ward No. 1
45	33	12	15	8	7	7	7	-	124	104	20	Ward No. 2
3	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	108	68	40	Ward No. 3
52	32	20	32	10	22	4	2	2	43	24	19	Ward No. 4
67	47	20	9	7	2	16	16	-	56	31	25	Ward No. 5
29	26	3	41	32	9	15	5	10	89	59	30	Ward No. 6
7	7	-	13	3	10	-	-	-	13	8	5	Ward No. 7
46	43	3	45	21	24	9	7	2	69	58	11	Ward No. 8
76	71	5	74	34	40	2	1	1	55	43	12	Ward No. 9

URBAN PRIMARY

Location code number	Name of Town/ Ward	Marginal workers			Industrial category					
					Cultivators			Agricultural labourers		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
0006	Ward No. 6	283	106	177	117	56	61	47	25	22
0007	Ward No. 7	45	11	34	9	5	4	12	5	7
0008	Ward No. 8	157	18	139	1	-	1	37	10	27
0009	Ward No. 9	141	12	129	1	-	1	15	1	14
40507000	**Heirok (NP)**	**339**	**97**	**242**	**22**	**12**	**10**	**133**	**30**	**103**
0001	Ward No. 1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
0002	Ward No. 2	17	8	9	-	-	-	16	8	8
0003	Ward No. 3	20	9	11	5	3	2	11	3	8
0004	Ward No. 4	53	18	35	2	1	1	-	-	-
0005	Ward No. 5	70	32	38	4	4	-	33	5	28
0006	Ward No. 6	34	12	22	-	-	-	32	10	22
0007	Ward No. 7	88	11	77	2	1	1	33	4	29
0008	Ward No. 8	23	1	22	7	1	6	6	-	6
0009	Ward No. 9	32	6	26	2	2	-	2	-	2
40508000	**Kakching (M Cl)**	**4,290**	**1,271**	**3,019**	**718**	**243**	**475**	**2,597**	**669**	**1,928**
0001	Ward No. 1	312	129	183	192	76	116	91	41	50
0002	Ward No. 2	515	165	350	157	65	92	324	96	228
0003	Ward No. 3	128	48	80	11	6	5	94	32	62
0004	Ward No. 4	494	149	345	59	18	41	354	108	246
0005	Ward No. 5	80	19	61	8	-	8	25	6	19
0006	Ward No. 6	205	103	102	22	12	10	30	12	18
0007	Ward No. 7	705	192	513	157	47	110	505	132	373
0008	Ward No. 8	262	70	192	7	3	4	38	8	30
0009	Ward No. 9	339	44	295	4	2	2	282	31	251
0010	Ward No. 10	216	29	187	82	10	72	107	11	96
0011	Ward No. 11	933	319	614	11	3	8	657	190	467
0012	Ward No. 12	101	4	97	8	1	7	90	2	88
40509000	**Kakching Khunou (NP)**	**2,376**	**809**	**1,567**	**1,059**	**377**	**682**	**1,018**	**301**	**717**
0001	Ward No. 1	489	185	304	184	77	107	283	98	185
0002	Ward No. 2	212	41	171	53	14	39	113	12	101
0003	Ward No. 3	304	95	209	158	47	111	137	46	91
0004	Ward No. 4	297	99	198	119	21	98	158	69	89
0005	Ward No. 5	183	45	138	137	34	103	41	7	34
0006	Ward No. 6	133	33	100	58	14	44	63	14	49
0007	Ward No. 7	276	121	155	136	82	54	106	19	87
0008	Ward No. 8	269	113	156	182	85	97	83	25	58
0009	Ward No. 9	213	77	136	32	3	29	34	11	23
40510000	**Sugnu (NP)**	**713**	**175**	**538**	**157**	**29**	**128**	**423**	**109**	**314**
0001	Ward No. 1	164	46	118	3	2	1	137	35	102
0002	Ward No. 2	70	14	56	42	7	35	12	1	11
0003	Ward No. 3	41	12	29	1	-	1	-	-	-
0004	Ward No. 4	55	26	29	14	10	4	41	16	25
0005	Ward No. 5	91	27	64	1	1	-	79	23	56
0006	Ward No. 6	75	9	66	37	2	35	17	4	13
0007	Ward No. 7	13	6	7	1	1	-	12	5	7
0008	Ward No. 8	96	13	83	53	3	50	24	7	17
0009	Ward No. 9	108	22	86	5	3	2	101	18	83

CENSUS ABSTRACT

of marginal workers									Name of Town/ Ward	Location code number
Household industry workers			Other workers			Non-workers				
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females		
50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	2	1
86	5	81	33	20	13	679	334	345	Ward No. 6	0006
19	1	18	5	-	5	406	193	213	Ward No. 7	0007
105	5	100	14	3	11	311	154	157	Ward No. 8	0008
98	-	98	27	11	16	368	194	174	Ward No. 9	0009
92	**3**	**89**	**92**	**52**	**40**	**1,238**	**604**	**634**	**Heirok (NP)**	**40507000**
2	-	2	-	-	-	108	64	44	Ward No. 1	0001
1	-	1	-	-	-	145	68	77	Ward No. 2	0002
-	-	-	4	3	1	165	81	84	Ward No. 3	0003
13	-	13	38	17	21	94	45	49	Ward No. 4	0004
9	1	8	24	22	2	152	61	91	Ward No. 5	0005
-	-	-	2	2	-	115	56	59	Ward No. 6	0006
45	2	43	8	4	4	199	98	101	Ward No. 7	0007
9	-	9	1	-	1	157	80	77	Ward No. 8	0008
13	-	13	15	4	11	103	51	52	Ward No. 9	0009
191	**33**	**158**	**784**	**326**	**458**	**12,591**	**5,873**	**6,718**	**Kakching (M Cl)**	**40508000**
7	3	4	22	9	13	907	467	440	Ward No. 1	0001
23	2	21	11	2	9	906	469	437	Ward No. 2	0002
10	1	9	13	9	4	907	417	490	Ward No. 3	0003
26	4	22	55	19	36	1,711	735	976	Ward No. 4	0004
29	3	26	18	10	8	896	426	470	Ward No. 5	0005
18	3	15	135	76	59	739	375	364	Ward No. 6	0006
15	2	13	28	11	17	1,249	626	623	Ward No. 7	0007
20	8	12	197	51	146	990	454	536	Ward No. 8	0008
17	3	14	36	8	28	766	350	416	Ward No. 9	0009
9	-	9	18	8	10	1,398	593	805	Ward No. 10	0010
17	4	13	248	122	126	1,093	514	579	Ward No. 11	0011
-	-	-	3	1	2	1,029	447	582	Ward No. 12	0012
128	**45**	**83**	**171**	**86**	**85**	**4,123**	**2,011**	**2,112**	**Kakching Khunou (NP)**	**40509000**
2	-	2	20	10	10	365	180	185	Ward No. 1	0001
4	2	2	42	13	29	481	215	266	Ward No. 2	0002
2	-	2	7	2	5	373	169	204	Ward No. 3	0003
-	-	-	20	9	11	438	218	220	Ward No. 4	0004
-	-	-	5	4	1	360	173	187	Ward No. 5	0005
5	2	3	7	3	4	390	195	195	Ward No. 6	0006
-	-	-	34	20	14	488	240	248	Ward No. 7	0007
-	-	-	4	3	1	483	228	255	Ward No. 8	0008
115	41	74	32	22	10	745	393	352	Ward No. 9	0009
46	**5**	**41**	**87**	**32**	**55**	**2,490**	**1,147**	**1,343**	**Sugnu (NP)**	**40510000**
5	1	4	19	8	11	460	213	247	Ward No. 1	0001
1	-	1	15	6	9	504	226	278	Ward No. 2	0002
4	3	1	36	9	27	206	95	111	Ward No. 3	0003
-	-	-	-	-	-	90	48	42	Ward No. 4	0004
9	1	8	2	2	-	214	98	116	Ward No. 5	0005
13	-	13	8	3	5	291	119	172	Ward No. 6	0006
-	-	-	-	-	-	39	22	17	Ward No. 7	0007
14	-	14	5	3	2	305	150	155	Ward No. 8	0008
-	-	-	2	1	1	381	176	205	Ward No. 9	0009

ANNEXURE

ANNEXURE-I

NUMBER OF VILLAGES UNDER EACH GRAM PANCHAYAT

Name of District:- Thoubal

Name of C.D. Block:- Thoubal C.D.Block

Serial No.	Name of Gram Panchayat	No. of Villages	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1	Turel Ahanbi, Atoukhong	4	The names of Gram Sabha
2	Oinam Sawombung	2	against colum 2 and no. of
3	Leisangthem	3	villages against column 3 in
4	Khekman	2	each Gram Sabha are as per
5	Moijing	2	Government of Manipur,
6	Irong Chesaba	1	Secretariat Development
7	Maibam Uchiwa	4	Department Notification No.
8	Wangkhem	6	15/10/2001-Dev (P) dated 12th
9	Leirongthel Ningel	21	September 2001. The total no.
10	Charangpat	3	of villages in column 3 does
11	Lourembam	13	not tally with the total no. of
12	Kang Yambem	2	villages in the district compiled
13	Khangabok Pt. I.	3	by the Census Organistation
14	Khangabok Pt. II.	1	due to different identification
15	Khangabok Pt. III.	1	methodology of the villages by
16	Heirok Pt. I.	1	the two organisations. As per
17	Heirok Pt. II.	4	Census Organisation Thoubal
18	Heirok Pt. III.	1	C.D.Block has altogether 66
19	Sangaiyumpham Pt. I.	3	villages, 63 inhabited and 3
20	Sangaiyumpham Pt. II.	2	uninhabited whereas as per
21	Wangbal	5	aforesaid notification there are
22	Tentha	1	27 Gram Sabhas and 98 Villages
23	Wangjing	3	in Thoubal C.D.Block. Again as
24	Samaram	2	per Census there are 37 villages
25	Langathel	2	in Kakching C.D.Block against
26	Sapam	2	55 villages as per notification.
27	Tekcham	4	
Total	27	98	

Name of District:- Thoubal

Name of C.D. Block:- Kakching C.D.Block

Serial No.	Name of Gram Panchayat	No. of Villages	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1	Pallel	6	
2	Irengband	4	
3	Wabagai	1	
4	Keirak	2	
5	Hiyanglam	2	
6	Mayeng Lamjao	3	
7	Hayel Hangoon	4	
8	Sekmaijin	3	
9	Arong Nongmaikhong	5	
10	Langmeidong	2	
11	Waikhong	4	
12	Pangaltabi	8	
13	Wangoo	5	
14	Chairel	3	
15	Serou	3	
Total	15	55	

It is apparent from Annexure I that there are altogether 42 Gram Sabhas in the district consisting of 153 villages. Thoubal C.D.Block has 27 Gram Sabhas with 98 villages whereas Kakching C.D.Block has 15 Gram Sabhas with 55 villages. Among the Gram Sabhas Lairongthel Ningel is the largest with 21 Villages. In Thoubal C.D.Block 6 Gram Sabhas are single village Gram Sabha whereas in Kakching C.D.Block lone Gram Sabha is single village Gram Sabha. Gram Sabha is a body of electors (voters).

Note on Fertility :

The country is passing through a demographic transition marked by a fairly high fertility and moderate mortality. The period 1981-2001 has shown high growth rate with the signal of declining growth rate. In comparison to the great size of Indian population role of migration is not very substantial. Thus, fertility is a major component of growth of population. In the 1991 Census, questions on fertility related to age at marriage, number of surviving children, number of children ever born alive and children born alive during the last year were canvassed. The first three questions were asked for all ever married woman while the last question was canvassed for only currently married woman. The measures of fertility are based on F-series tables of 1991 census as well as district profile, 1991 pertaining to state of Manipur. Various fertility measures have been defined in foregoing chapter concerning definitions. Not a single fertility measure gives complete understanding of fertility trends thus we depend upon various fertility measures. CBR is the most common but a crude fertility measure while ASFR or ASMFR are more refined fertility measures. Fertility beyond marriage is a taboo in India. Marriage is an important aspect of Indian social life. Thus population censuses and large scale demographic surveys invariably collect data on the marital status of population separately for males and females. Age of effective marriage of females is a key factor which influences fertility.

Annexure II (a)

Estimates of some fertility measures and mean age at marriage for district and state, 1991

Sl.No.	Fertility Measure and Mean-age at Marriage	Thoubal district	Manipur
1	2	3	4
1	CBR	38.9	29.6
2	GFR	157	116
3	GMFR	204	199
4	TFR	5.2	4.0
5	TMFR	8.5	7.1
6	No. of Children ever born per ever married women in the age group 45-49	5.1	4.4
7	No. of children surviving per ever married women in the age group 45-49	4.6	4.1
8	Mean age at marriage of currently married women who married during 1981-91	18.8	19.5
9	Child woman ratio (0-4)	490	437
10	Child woman ratio (5-9)	621	566

Source : Manipur State District Profile 1991 R.G.I. New Delhi-110011.
Occasional Paper I of 1997, Office of the Registrar General, India, New Delhi.

It is observed from the Annexure II(a) that during 1991 Census, the fertility indicators are higher in district than in the state. The mean age at marriage of married women who married during 1981-91 is 18.8 for district and 19.5 for the state as a whole. CBR for district is 38.9 and 29.6 for state. GFR is 157 for district and 116 for State. GMFR is 204 for district and 199 for State. TFR is 5.2 for district while 4.0 for the State. TMFR is 8.5 for the district 7.1 for the State.No. of children ever born per ever married women in the age group 45-49 is 5.1 for the district and 4.4 for the State. No. of children surviving per ever married women in the age-group 45-49 is 4.6 for district and 4.1 for State.Child woman ratio (0-4) for district is 490 for state is 437 while child woman ratio (5-9) is 621 for district and 566 for State.

Annexure II (b)
Age specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) and Age Specific Marital Fertility Rate (ASMFR), 1991 Thoubal District

Present Age	Number of women	Number of currently married women	Number of births last year	ASFR	ASMFR
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rural					
All ages	91980	37404	3389	36.8	90.6
Less than > 15	34690	94	0	0.0	0.0
15-19	10166	1304	174	17.1	133.4
20-24	8741	4844	786	89.9	162.2
25-29	7986	6619	990	124.0	149.6
30-34	6604	6006	641	97.1	1.6.7
35-39	5735	5343	421	73.4	78.8
40-44	4115	3666	163	39.6	44.5
45-49	3173	2854	105	33.1	36.8
50+	10146	6654	109	10.7	16.4
Urban					
All ages	53546	20532	1911	35.7	93.1
Less than 15	19515	50	0	0.0	0.0
15-19	5586	540	102	18.3	188.9
20-24	5003	2292	404	80.8	176.3
25-29	4693	3658	652	138.9	178.2
30-34	3579	3183	403	112.6	126.6
35-39	3188	2921	208	65.2	71.2
40-44	2397	2166	61	25.4	28.2
45-49	1911	1674	44	23.0	26.3
50+	6156	4040	37	6.0	9.2

Note: All ages include age not stated

Annexure II(b) provides Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFR) and Age Specific Marital Fertility Rates (ASMFR) for the district for both rural and urban areas separately. Both in rural and urban areas upto the age 15 there were no births and hence there were no ASFR and ASMFR. Even at the age of 50+ there can be seen both fertility in rural and urban areas. Here we can see that ASFR (10.7) and ASMFR (16.4) in rural area are respectively higher than ASFR(6.0) and ASMFR (9.2) in urban area respectively. In rural area of the district ASFR (124.0) is highest in age-group 25-29 and ASMFR (162.2) is highest in age-group 20-24 whereas in urban area of the district ASFR (138.9)is highest in age group 25-29 and ASMFR (188.9) is highest in age-group 15-19.

Mortality:

During 1991 census information on the questions on children ever born and children surviving were canvassed for all ever married women (mothers). From this estimate of child mortality can be worked out. The various measures of mortality estimated through the Sample Registration System are Crude death rate (CDR), Infant mortality rate (IMR) and Age Specific Mortality Rates (ASMR) which are defined already earlier.The crude death rate is the most common measure of mortality. Infant mortality rate shows how many children of the age of 0 years i.e. below one year die per thousand live births. Infant mortality rate comprises of two parts, viz, Neonatal mortality rate and Post neonatal mortality rate. The neonatal mortality rate also comprises of two parts, early neonatal mortality rate and late neonatal mortality rate.In scientific symbol probability of proportional success is taken as p and that of failure as q. Death is considered as failure. Estimates of child mortality indicators are shown in the form of q(1), q(2) and q(5) for probability of deaths by age 1, 2 and 5 respectively.q(1),q(2) and q(5) have been already defined under census concept.

Annexure-III
Measures of Child Mortality, 1991

Sl.No.	Child Mortality indicator	Thoubal District	Manipur
1	2	3	4
1	q_1	36	28
2	q_2	40	35
3	q^5	47	39

Source : Manipur State District Profile 1991(Table-14) R.G.I. New Delhi-110011.

It is apparent from the above Annexure-III that probability of dying in the district upto each age of 2 and 5 is higher than the state probability of child dying in the same age groups while upto age 1 the probability of child mortality is lower in the district (22) than the state ratio (28).

Movement of population (Migration)

Movement of people from one place to another for temporary or permanent settlement due to social, cultural, economic, political, religious or other reasons is ubiquitous phenomenon. Though migration is as old as human history, the massive population movements of the modern times have greater demographic, social, economic, political, historical and ecological implications. In another words migration represents the movement of individuals or families or greater chunk of population from one village, town or country to another with the object of residing in that new village/town/country. Such changes in the residence of persons affect the population of the village/town/country from which they have moved out and the village/town/country where they have recently settled. Such migration brings about a change in the size and structure of the population of affected places. There is a distinction between migrants and movers. Migrants are those who move beyond administrative units whereas movers are those who move within them. Thus migration in census does not include persons who just shift residences from one locality (leikai, hamlet or tola) to another within the same village or from one ward to another of a town, or one house to another in the same locality of a town. Again persons who move about and visit different villages/towns for the purpose of purely on tour, pilgrimage or temporary business are not considered as migrants. In census a person is considered as migrant by place of birth and by place of last residence. A person is considered as a migrant by place of birth if the place of enumeration is different from his place of birth. Similarly, if a person who has been enumerated in a village/town had previously resided in another village or town immediately before settling in the place of enumeration (village/town) he is termed as a migrant by place of last residence. Migration in census is being ascertained by four structured questions (in individual slip upto 1991 and household schedule in 2001) as almost below:

Birth Place

1.(a) Place of birth (b) Rural/Urban

(c) District (d) State/Country

Last residence

2.(a) Place of last residence

(b) Rural/Urban

(c) District

(d) State/Country

3. Reasons for migration from place of last residence (e.g., employment, business education, family moved, marriage and others)

4.Duration of residence at the village or town of residence.

There are two types of migration :-

Internal Migration and International (External) Migration. Internal migration refers to migration from one place to another within the country. Again migration within the country have two broader streams (1) Migration within the State itself with its components like

(a) Migration within the district of enumeration, i.e., intera-district migration

(b) Migration from one district of state, i.e., inter-district migration.

Annexure – IV

Percentage of distribution of Migrants by place of birth/place of last residence 1991

District	Classification	Immigrants by place of birth			Immigrants by place of last residence		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Thoubal	1.From other Districts	2567	496	2071	648	175	473
		(74.68)	(55.98)	(81.18)	(81.10)	(75.43)	(83.42)
	2. From other States/UTs	507	214	293	129	47	82
		(14.8)	(24.2)	(11.5)	(16.1)	(20.33)	(14.5)
	3. From other countries	363	176	187	22	10	12
		(10.6)	(19.9)	(7.3)	(2.8)	(4.3)	(2.1)
	Total	3437 (100)	886(100)	2551(100)	799(100)	232(100)	567(100)

Source : Table 26 & 27 – Manipur State District Profile 1991 R.G.I. New Delhi-110011.

This Annexure-IV gives the distribution of in-migrant population in columns 2 to 5 by place of birth and sex and in columns 6 to 8 by place of last residence which takes into account only the last migratory movement of a person even though he might have migrated several times in his life. Of the total 3437 migrants by place of birth 2567 (74.7%) are migrant from the other districts while 507 or 14.8 percent are migrant from other states/ UnionTerritories and 363 or 10.6 percent are migrant from outside the country which is known as immigrant.Again out of total 799 Inmigrants by place of last residence, 648 (81.1%) are migrant from other districts while 129 (16.1%) are migrant from other states/UTs and only 22 (2.8%) were migrant from outside the country.

Annexure – IV

Percentage of distribution of Migrants by place of birth/place of last residence 2001

District	Classification	Immigrants by place of birth			Immigrants by place of last residence		
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total		6,678	1,993	4,685	4,369	1,388	2,981
		(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Thoubal	1.From other Districts	5,508	1,318	4,190	3,678	1,019	2,659
		(82.5)	(66.1)	(89.4)	(84.2)	(73.4)	(89.2)
	2. From other States/UTs	948	559	391	537	289	248
		(14.2)	(28.0)	(8.4)	(12.3)	(20.8)	(8.3)
	3. From other countries	222	118	104	154	80	74
		(3.3)	(5.9)	(2.2)	(3.5)	(5.8)	(2.5)

Source : Table D-1 & D-2 Midgration Tables 2001 Census.

Annexure-IV gives the detail distribution of both In-migrants by place of Birth and In-migrants by place of last Residence. In 2001 out of total 6,678 In-migrants by place of Birth, 5,508 (82.5%) are migrants from other districts, which increased by 8 percent from the last census, 1991. 948 (14.2%) persons were migrants from other states/Union Territories and 222 (3.3%) are migrants from outside the country which are known as Immigrants. There were no major changes for these two in-migrants from the previous census 1991. Again looking at the In-migrants by place of last residence, out of total 4,369, migrants from the other districts of the state are 3,678 (84.2%), which increased by about 3 percent from the previous census of 1991, while the migrants from the other states/UTs are 537 (12.3 %) and 154 (3.5%) were migrants from other countries.

Annexure – V

Main Religion in the district/sub-division, 1991

District/ Sub-Division/ Town	Sex	Total Population	Hindu	Christian	Muslim	Jain	Sikhs	Buddhists	Other Religious Persuation	Religion Not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Thoubal District	P	293958	233448	2778	57183	-	37	-	492	20
	M	148432	117667	1501	28958	-	37	-	258	11
	F	145526	115781	1277	28225	-	-	-	234	9
Thoubal Sub-div.	P	191310	137842	1206	51880	-	-	-	362	20
	M	96413	69345	647	26217	-	-	-	193	11
	F	94897	68497	559	25663	-	-	-	169	9
Kakching Sub-div.	P	102648	95606	1572	5303	-	37	-	130	-
	M	52019	48322	854	2741	-	37	-	65	-
	F	50629	47284	718	2561	-	-	-	65	-

Source :- C-9, Religion Part B (ii), Series - 15, Manipur Census of India 1995.

The distribution of the people by religion in the district is akin to other 3 sister valley districts but quite different from other 5 hill districts. Valley districts are predominantly Hindu dominated while hill districts are Christian dominated. It is apparent from the Annexure above that the most dominant religion in the district and its two sub-divisions is Hindu followed by Muslim and Christianity. The Hindus form 79.4 percent of the district population whereas second dominant religion Islam forms around 19.5 percent of the district population.Negligible 37 persons returned themselves as Sikhs while negligible 20 persons returned themlselves as Non-adherent of any religion. Christians are around 0.9 per cent of the district population while around 0.2 percent are followers of other religions persuations.

Main Religion in the district/sub-division, 2001

District/ Sub-Division/ Town	Sex	Total Population	Hindu	Christian	Muslim	Jain	Sikhs	Buddhists	Other Religious Persuation	Religion Not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Thoubal District	P	364,140	221,096	5,136	86,849	26	102	54	50,819	58
	M	182,250	110,412	2,681	43,716	15	61	27	25,309	29
	F	181,890	110,684	2,455	43,133	11	41	27	25,570	29
Lilong Sub-div.	P	72,651	15,706	56	54,007	17	7	24	2,814	20
	M	36,473	7,807	29	27,186	10	3	13	1,417	8
	F	36,178	7,899	27	26,821	7	4	11	1,397	12
Thoubal Sub-div.	P	172,635	129,191	1,876	25,105	8	40	22	16,360	33
	M	86,435	64,694	981	12,572	4	23	11	8,132	18
	F	86,200	64,497	895	12,533	4	17	11	8,228	15
Kakching Sub-div.	P	118,854	76,199	3,204	7,737	1	55	8	31,645	5
	M	59,342	37,911	1,671	3,958	1	35	3	15,760	3
	F	59,512	38,288	1,533	3,779	0	20	5	15,885	2

Source :- C-1, Population by Religious community 2001 Census.

In this census 2001 the number of sub-divisions has increased by 1 more new sub-division known as 'Lilong' sub-division. In 2001 census, Hinduism with 60.7 percent was the most dominant religion in the district, but there has been a decrease of around 18 percent from the previous census 1991. Islam with 23.8 percent was the second major religion after Hindu in the district. There has been an increase of about 4 percent from the previous census 1991. Religions like Christianity, Jainism, Sikhism and Buddhism were almost negligible when compared to these two major religions in the district.

Annexure – VI

Age, sex and marital status, 1991 Thoubal District

Age-group	Total Population	Nevermarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or separated	Unspecifiedstatus
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Total			
All ages	29,3958	170,664	113,032	8907	1319	36
0-9	73,944	73,944	0	0	0	0
10-14	36,864	36,636	209	4	13	2
15-19	31,046	28,735	2,224	29	55	3
20-24	27,152	16,636	10,277	104	134	1
25-29	24,385	6,787	17,230	185	183	0
30-34	19,962	2,019	17,425	306	211	1
35-39	18,172	714	16,856	372	228	2
40-44	13,748	269	12,777	576	123	3
45-49	10,356	109	9,617	553	77	0
50-54	9,031	117	7,918	890	106	0
55-59	7,193	67	6,245	826	55	0
60-64	7,105	29	5,496	1519	61	0
65-69	3,942	23	2,969	927	23	0
70-74	3,270	31	2,073	1142	24	0
75-79	1,537	14	914	601	8	0
80+	1,666	32	751	866	17	0
Age notstated	4,585	4,502	51	7	1	24
Males						
All ages	148432	91193	55096	1858	267	18
0-9	37643	37643	0	0	0	0
10-14	18960	18885	65	0	8	2
15-19	15294	14897	380	5	11	3
20-24	13408	10232	3141	16	18	1
25-29	11706	4691	6953	33	29	0
30-34	9779	1450	8236	53	39	1
35-39	9249	519	8592	86	50	2
40-44	7236	176	6945	97	15	3
45-49	5272	78	5089	85	20	0
50-54	4623	73	4351	177	22	0
55-59	3601	48	3361	176	16	0
60-64	3732	26	3412	285	9	0
65-69	2214	16	1945	244	9	0
70-74	1687	17	1439	223	8	0
75-79	781	10	620	148	3	0
80+	804	22	544	228	10	0
Age notstated	2443	2412	23	2	0	6
Females						
All ages	145526	79479	57936	7049	1052	18
0-9	36301	36301	0	0	0	0
10-14	17904	17751	144	4	5	0
15-19	15752	13840	1844	24	44	0
20-24	13744	6404	7136	88	116	0
25-29	12679	2096	10277	152	154	0
30-34	10183	569	9189	253	172	0
35-39	8923	195	8264	286	178	0
40-44	6512	93	5832	479	108	0
45-49	5084	31	4528	468	57	0
50-54	4408	44	3567	713	84	0
55-59	3592	19	2884	650	39	0
60-64	3373	3	2084	1234	52	0
65-69	1728	7	1024	683	14	0
70-74	1583	14	634	919	16	0
75-79	756	4	294	453	5	0
80+	862	10	207	638	7	0
Age notstated	2124	2090	28	5	1	18

Source :- C-1 Table, Socio-cultural Tables, Part-iv -A- C-series, Directorate of Census Operations,Manipur,1991.

Annexure – VI
Age, sex and marital status, 2001

Age-group	Total Population	Nevermarried	Married	Widowed	Divorced or separated	Unspecifiedstatus
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Thoubal District			**Total**			
All ages	364,140	202,401	146,136	13,734	1,869	0
0-9	84,963	84,963	0	0	0	0
10-14	43,508	43,186	287	21	14	0
15-19	37,715	35,281	2,369	36	29	0
20-24	35,311	22,665	12,359	148	139	0
25-29	31,608	9,968	21,104	304	232	0
30-34	25,620	3,600	21,345	446	229	0
35-39	24,187	1,256	22,019	645	267	0
40-44	19,238	513	17,663	823	239	0
45-49	15,921	215	14,547	980	179	0
50-54	12,510	149	11,027	1,190	144	0
55-59	9,177	72	7,828	1,165	112	0
60-64	7,923	81	5,953	1,783	106	0
65-69	6,172	73	4,305	1,717	77	0
70-74	4,752	50	2,717	1,930	55	0
75-79	2,555	34	1,402	1,096	23	0
80+	2,636	77	1,095	1,440	24	0
Age not stated	344	218	116	10	0	0
Males						
All ages	182,250	106,355	72,553	2,860	482	0
0-9	43,155	43,155	0	0	0	0
10-14	22,295	22,218	66	3	8	0
15-19	18,526	18,111	400	5	10	0
20-24	16,959	13,040	3,856	26	37	0
25-29	15,368	6,214	9,038	56	60	0
30-34	12,849	2,215	10,497	70	67	0
35-39	11,951	694	11,096	103	58	0
40-44	9,707	248	9,281	122	56	0
45-49	8,146	94	7,875	136	41	0
50-54	6,370	66	6,95	173	36	0
55-59	4,705	34	4,431	214	26	0
60-64	3,952	39	3,548	339	26	0
65-69	3,136	35	2,680	395	26	0
70-74	2,341	22	1,858	443	18	0
75-79	1,298	18	951	322	7	0
80+	1,300	34	808	452	6	0
Age notstated	192	118	73	1	0	0
Females						
All ages	181,890	96,046	73,583	10,874	1,387	0
0-9	41,808	41,808	0	0	0	0
10-14	21,213	20,968	221	18	6	0
15-19	19,189	17,170	1,969	31	19	0
20-24	18,352	9,625	8,503	122	102	0
25-29	16,240	3,754	12,066	248	172	0
30-34	12,771	1,385	10,848	376	162	0
35-39	12,236	562	10,923	542	209	0
40-44	9,531	265	8,382	701	183	0
45-49	7,775	121	6,672	844	138	0
50-54	6,140	83	4,932	1,017	108	0
55-59	4,472	38	3,397	951	86	0
60-64	3,971	42	2,405	1,444	80	0
65-69	3,036	38	1,625	1,322	51	0
70-74	2,411	28	859	1,487	37	0
75-79	1,257	16	451	774	16	0
80+	1,336	43	287	988	18	0
Age notstated	152	100	43	9	0	0

Source :- C-1 Table, Socio-cultural Tables, Part-iv -A- C-series, Directorate of Census Operations,Manipur,1991.

Annexure-VI presents age, sex and marital status during 1991 Census. Marital status has been categorised in four statuses, eg. Never Married, Married widowed and Divorced or Separated. The marital status of an individual due to any reason, which could not be put under any four aforesaid categories was put under unspecified status. Till age (0-9) there is only one marital status of never married of 73944 persons (37643 males and 36301 females). It is quite disturbing, despite legale provision, people though in small number (226) entered in wed-lock at the age of 10-14 of them 209 are married, 4 are widowed and 13 are divorced or separated. At the age of 10-14 unspecified status was returned by 2 persons both males. The highest number of never married 73944 belong to age group 0-9 followed by 5 year age-group of (36636) and 15-19 (28735). The highest number of 17425 married are in the 5 year age-group of 30-34 followed by 5 year age-group of 25-29 (17230)

The highest number of 1519 widows (pertaining both sexes) are in the 5 year age-group of 60-64 (male widowed 285 and female widowed 1234). The highest number of divorced or separated persons (228) are in the age-group 35-39.

Similarly Annexure-VI presents age, sex and marital status during 2001 Census. Marital status has been classified into four statuses Viz., Never Married, Married, Widowed and Divorced/Separated. The marital status of an individual due to some reason, could not be put under any of the above mentioned classification was put under the Unclassified status.

For the Never Married status, both in this census as well as in the last census (1991), the highest number of persons was in the age group (0-9). The number of persons of this status was in absolute terms 84,963 in 2001 census, while it was only 73,944 persons in 1991 census. Married status during 2001 census had the highest number of persons in the age group of (35-39), around 22,019. But when we see the last census (1991) the highest married status was in the age group of (30-34) around 17,425 persons. The number of persons for Widowed status for this census was highest in the age group of (70-74), around 22,019 persons. But in the last census, it was highest in the age group (60-64), around 1519 persons. Lastly for the Divorced/Separated status the highest number of persons was in the age group (35-39), for both this census and last census, around 267 persons and 228 persons respectively.

Annexure-VII

Age, Sex and Education - 1991

Age group	Total Population			Literate			Literacy rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Thoubal District					
All ages	293958	148432	145526	126361	83057	43304	52.5	68.3	36.3
0-6	53123	26875	26248	0	0	0	0	0	0
7-14	57685	29728	27957	40504	23028	17426	70.2	77.5	62.5
15-19	31046	15294	15752	22228	13189	9039	71.6	86.2	57.4
20-24	27152	13408	13744	16216	10787	5429	59.7	80.5	39.5
25-29	24385	11706	12679	12008	8444	3564	49.2	72.1	28.1
30-34	19962	9779	10183	8737	6475	2262	43.8	66.2	22.2
35-39	18172	9249	8923	7652	5936	1716	42.1	64.2	19.2
40-44	13748	7236	6512	5195	4341	854	37.8	60.0	13.1
45-49	10356	5272	5084	3323	2973	350	32.1	56.4	6.9
50-54	9031	4623	4408	2158	1939	219	23.9	41.9	5.0
55-59	7193	3601	3592	1457	1311	146	20.3	36.4	4.1
60-64	7105	3732	3373	1135	1010	125	16.0	27.1	3.7
65-69	3942	2214	1728	607	549	58	15.4	24.8	3.4
70-74	3270	1687	1583	388	319	69	11.9	18.9	4.4
75-79	1537	781	756	196	174	22	12.8	22.3	2.9
80+	1666	804	862	216	167	49	13.3	20.8	5.7
Age not stated	4585	2443	2142	4341	2415	1926	94.7	98.9	89.9

Annexure -VII elucidates age,sex and education during 1991 Census for the district. Education has been shown in terms of literates and literacy rates. The literacy rate for the district (all ages) is 52.5 percent literacy rate for male is 68.3 per cent and for female is 36.3 per cent. For 1991 Census purpose children below the age of 7 have invariably been considered as illiterate hence literacy has also been shown as nil. The literacy rate in the age group 7-14 is the highest ie. 70.2 per cent which is declining with the advancement of age upto 75-79 age group. The age group 80+ has shown a marginal improvement recording 13.0 per cent literacy rate over 12.8 per cent in age group 75-79. For males the literacy rate in the age group 15-19 is the highest which has reflected declining trend with advancement of age group. The 80+ age group for males has recorded the lowest literacy rate of 20.8 per cent. Literacy rates for females vary from the highest 62.5 per cent for age group 7-14 and the lowest 2.9 per cent for age group 75-79 showing a continuous decline as per advancement of age. Age group 80+ has shown considerable increase by recording 5.7 per cent of literacy rate over 2.9 per cent for age group 75-79. The age not stated group has surprisingly marked the highest literacy rate for each sex (ie. 94.7 per cent for persons, 98.9 per cent for males and 89.9 per cent for females). Hence it can be concluded that new generation (including school and college going age) is more interested in acquiring education than their elder counter parts had acquired.

Annexure-VII

Age, Sex and Education - 2001

Age group	Total Population			Literate			Literacy rate		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Thoubal District					
All ages	364,140	182,250	181,890	202,102	122,109	79,993	66.4	80.4	52.5
0-6	59,827	30,423	29,404	0	0	0	0	0	0
7-14	68,644	35,027	33,617	52,098	27,458	24,640	75.9	78.4	73.3
15-19	37,715	18,526	19,189	32,331	17,021	15,310	85.7	91.9	79.8
20-24	35,311	16,959	18,352	28,257	15,373	12,884	80.0	90.6	70.2
25-29	31,608	15,368	16,240	23,147	13,514	9,633	73.2	87.9	59.3
30-34	25,620	12,849	12,771	17,228	11,026	6,202	67.2	85.8	48.6
35-39	24,187	11,951	12,236	14,069	9,680	4,389	58.2	81.0	35.9
40-44	19,238	9,707	9,531	10,440	7,666	2,774	54.3	79.0	29.1
45-49	15,921	8,146	7,775	8,154	6,138	2,016	51.2	75.3	25.9
50-54	12,510	6,370	6,140	5,975	4,819	1,156	47.8	75.7	18.8
55-59	9,177	4,705	4,472	3,766	3,336	430	41.0	70.9	9.6
60-64	7,923	3,952	3,971	2,457	2,255	202	31.0	57.1	5.1
65-69	6,172	3,136	3,036	1,784	1,668	116	28.9	53.2	3.8
70-74	4,752	2,341	2,411	1,080	1,003	77	22.7	42.8	3.2
75-79	2,5551,298	1,257	566	524	42	22.2	40.4	3.3	
80+	2,636	1,300	1,336	588	516	72	22.3	39.7	5.4
Age not stated	344	192	152	162	112	50	47.1	58.3	32.9

Again, Annexure-VII elucidates Age, Sex and Education during 2001 Census for the district. Education has been presented in two parts, Literates and Literacy rates. Annexure shows that the overall literacy rates of the district during this census have increased from the previous census, 1991 from 52.5 percent to 66.4 percent (all ages). out of which 80.4 percent are Males and 52.5 percent are females. Like the last census 1991, for this census also for the age group (7-14) the literacy rate was the highest with 52,098 persons (75.9 %). During this census for this age group there has been a slight increase of about 6 percent. The literacy rates of persons can be seen from the annexure that it is high in the age group from (7-14) up to (45-49), from there onwards the literacy rate starts to decline as the age of a person increases.

Annexure VIII

Distribution of Different Mother Tongues Returned in 1991 Census

Mother Tongue	Number of persons who returned the Mother Tongue as their mother tongue					
	Total	Percent to total population	Rural	Urban	Population	
					Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6. Thoubal District						
1. Manipuri	287,494	97.800	180,607	106,887	62.82	37.48
2. Nepali	1,556	0.530	1,556	-	100.00	-
3. Bengali	1,125	0.380	1,039	86	92.36	7.64
4. Maring	599	0.200	589	10	98.33	1.67
5. Kom	551	0.190	551	-	100.00	-
6. Hindi	444	0.150	381	63	85.81	14.19
7. Tangkhul	384	0.130	379	5	98.70	1.30
8. Kuki	286	0.100	235	51	82.17	17.83
9. Kabui	169	0.060	1	168	0.59	99.14
10. Bhoj Puri	120	0.040	84	36	70.00	30.00
11. Assamese	98	0.030	83	15	84.69	15.31
12. Thado	78	0.030	69	9	88.46	11.54
13. Malayalam	61	0.020	61	-	100.00	-
14. Punjabi	60	0.020	60	-	100.00	-
15. Dogri	47	0.020	47	-	100.00	-
16. Anal	39	0.010	21	18	53.85	46.15
Total of Other Mother Toughes	847	0.290	741	106	87.49	12.51
All Mother Tonges Total	293,958	100.000	186,504	107,454	63.45	36.55

Annexure -VIII shows distribution of 16 different mother tongues returned during 1991 Census for the district in decending order of their mother tongues. It is apparent from the annexure that the highest number of persons numbering 287494 returned their mother tongue as Manipuris which is 97.8 per cent of figure of all mother tongues in the district. Combined speakers of other than Manipuri mother tongues comprise very small proportion of 2.2 per cent so their individual proportion is nominal ranging from 0.5 per cent for Nepali to 0.0 per cent for Bhojpuri , Assamese, Thado, Malayalam, Punjabi,Dogri and Anal. We see the rural and urban proportion of persons who returned the mother tongue as their mother tongue in terms of rural urban distribution viz, for Manipuri 62.8% rural and 37.2% urban , Bengali 92.4% rural and 7.6% urban, Maring 98.3% rural and 1.7% urban, Hindi 85.5% rural and 14.2% urban, Tangkhul 98.7% rural and 1.3% urban, Kuki 82.2% rural and 17.8% urban, Kabui 0.6% rural and 99.4% urban, Bhojpuri 70.0% rural and 30.0% urban, Assamese 84.7% rural and 15.3% urban, Thado 88.5% rural and 11.5% urban, Anal 53.8% rural and 46.2% urban and other mother tongues 87.5% rural and 12.5% urban. rest mother tongue returned by person are completely rural. One can observe from the Annexure VIII that 63.4 per cent people reside in rural area while 36.6 per cent are urban dwellers.

Annexure VIII

Distribution of Different Mother Tongues Returned in 2001 Census

Mother Tongue	Number of persons who returned the Mother Tongue as their mother tongue					
	Total	Percent to total population	Rural	Urban	Population	
					Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6. Thoubal District						
1.Manipuri	349,446	96.0	221,926	127,520	63.5	36.5
2. Nepali	1,750	0.5	1,447	303	82.7	17.3
3.Bengali	965	0.3	765	200	79.3	20.7
4.Thado	917	0.3	892	25	97.3	2.7
5.Hindi	781	0.2	422	359	54.0	46.0
6.Kom	672	0.2	668	4	99.4	0.6
7.Vaiphei	591	0.2	582	9	98.5	1.5
8.Kabui	492	0.1	6	486	1.2	98.8
9.Tangkhul	385	0.1	367	18	95.3	4.7
10. Maring	334	0.1	308	26	92.2	7.8
11.Assamese	206	0.1	37	169	18.0	82.0
12. Bhojpuri	162	0.0(N)	123	39	75.9	24.1
13. English	151	0.0(N)	83	68	55.0	45.0
14. Kuki	122	0.0(N)	119	3	97.5	2.5
15.Garhwali	85	0.0(N)	0	85	0.0	100.0
16. Other Mother Toughes	7,081	1.9	5,123	1,958	72.3	27.7
All Mother Tounges Total	364,140	100.0	232,868	131,272	64.0	36.0

Annexure-VIII presents distribution of 15 different mother tongues returned during 2001 Census for the district in descending order. It is very clear from the annexure that the highest number of persons 349,446 returned their mother tongues as Manipuri, which is 95.9 percent of all mother tongues in the district. The percentage declines slightly from the previous census by about 3 percent (97.8% in 1991 Census).Combined speakers of other than Manipuri mother tongues comprise only 1.9 percent so their individual proportion is nominal ranging from 0.4 percent for Nepali, to 0.2 percent for Bengali to almost negligible percent for languages like Bhojpuri, English. KuKi and Garhwali. Again from the annexure it is very clear that major mother tongues languages are spoken by the large proportion of Rural Population except Kabui, Garhwali and Assamese which are Urban spoken languages.